The Bombay Gazette.

437

No. 6,316.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

HORNE—May 11th, at Marine Lines, Georgiana Maria, the beloved daughter of Mr. George Horne, Conductor Marine Department, aged 2 years and 5 days, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	15th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.
For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.
Bombay, 26th April 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.	From Surat.
April 12th, Thursday.	April 9th, Monday.
„ 18th, Wednesday.	„ 15th, Sunday.
„ 24th, Tuesday.	„ 21st, Saturday.
„ 30th, Monday.	„ 27th, Friday.
May 6th, Sunday.	May 3rd, Thursday.
„ 12th, Saturday.	„ 9th, Wednesday.
„ 18th, Friday.	„ 15th, Tuesday.
„ 24th, Thursday.	„ 21st, Monday.
„ 30th, Wednesday.	„ 27th, Sunday.
	June 2nd, Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.
VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR, For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—
First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class ... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1800 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on Saturday the 12th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.
No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Barque *Anazi*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *British India*.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).
पोर्ट क्यानींग लाड इनवेस्टमेनट, रेकलेमेशन, आड डाक कंपनी (लोमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Mrs. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.
For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November*.
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Mr. J. FRED PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.
Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his Certificate of Assessment to the Books of the Bhooleshwur Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th May 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst, will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EXTRA TRAIN on SUNDAY and MONDAY for the ACCOMMODATION of MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—Until further notice the Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 5-40 P. M. on Sunday for Callian will be run on to Kurjut calling at Narel at 8-45 P. M. and arriving at Kurjut at 9-10 P. M. A Return Train will leave Kurjut every Monday morning at 6-10 A. M., Narel 6-35 A. M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-35 A. M.

First, second, and third class Passengers will be booked by these Trains at ordinary fares.
E. W. KEILY, Junior, General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. per annum will be charged on all SECOND CALLS on NEW SHARES in the Company which shall remain unpaid on 15th inst., and any Shares on which the Second Call shall not have been paid on 1st June will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the Company.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator
Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. Addis and Campbell, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ... Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after Sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

MR. CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that from this date and until further notice he will charge as under:—

Carriage and Pair	Rs. 10
Shigram and Horse	„ 6
Phæton and Horse	„ 6
Dog Cart and Horse	„ 6
Buggy and Horse	„ 6

Special agreement can be made for Horses and Carriages required by the month.
Terms—Cash.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—
1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.
NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Engravers, in returning grateful thanks to their numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, beg respectfully to remind them that they are now prepared at their new premises, No. 5 Meadow Street, to execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care.

R. & Co. desire to call special attention to their new Workshop, where three EUROPEAN Watchmakers are employed to repair and clean all kinds of Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Mechanical Instruments, &c. and to mend Jewellery and Optics in the most shortest delay possible. All work done under guarantee and at moderate charges.

R. & Co. invite the public to inspect their new and varied stock of Gold and Silver double-cased and Open-faced WATCHES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and prices, English, French, and Swiss manufacture, all warranted to keep correct time and to be substantial best made Watches. An addition to their stock (the largest one in Bombay) received by each Mail Steamer.

JEWELLERY, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Seals, Necklets, Finger Rings, Charms, Studs, Spectacles, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., of superior workmanship by the best English and French manufacturers, and of fine Gold.

CLOCKS, for Offices, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Saloons, and from New York, London and Paris, in great variety, with Pendulum and Lever Escapement. Also English and French Palanquin Clocks, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.

SILVER WARE—Guard and Albert Chains, Snuff Boxes, Bouquet Holders, Thimbles, Mugs, Presentation Cups, Goglets, Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Cup, of the best English and French workmanship, and warranted to be of fine Silver.

CHINA WARE—Work Tables for Ladies, Sets of Tea Tables, Trays, Bottle Stands, Cigar and Tea Boxes inlaid with tin and provided with English locks, Ivory Play Balls, Paper Knives, Porcelain Cartes de Visite Plates with stand, and Washing Sets by the well known makers "Hipqua" and Hoaching of Canton.

MUSICAL BOXES and ORGANS, priced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, and playing from 4 to 36 tunes, with the latest improvements.

PERFUMERY—a fresh invoice of Cologne Water and all kinds of Scent.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS, just to hand per *Malta*, to be disposed of at reduced rates to insure a rapid sale.

PIPES—a small consignment of Brierwood and Meerschaum Pipes.

OPERA GLASSES—both for theatre and marine, Tortoise Shell Spectacles.
DIORAMAS, with day and night effect.
STEREOSCOPES, with Stereoscopic views.
GARLANDS AND BASKETS, made of artificial flowers.
CARTES DE VISITE.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS.
LETTER CLIPS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.
Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.
Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.
JOHN DWYER.
12th December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—
Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.
N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Mummar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Calcutta,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR. Apply by letter, with Testimonials, to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly trained MASTER, for one of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. A Certificated Teacher will be preferred.

He must be married, and his Wife will be required to superintend the Girls' Department.

Apply, stating age and forwarding Testimonial, to either of the undersigned.
Rev. D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries Bombay
Rev. JOHN PATON, } Scottish Education Society.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW LADY, residing in the best part of Liverpool, near Prince's Park, desires to receive into her Family two or three little Girls from India, whose Parents may be anxious to secure for them a first rate English education, combined with careful training and a happy Home. Her two Daughters, finished on the Continent, speak and write German and French with fluency, are excellent Pianists, and draw in Crayon and Water Colours.

References in Liverpool: Archdeacon JONES, Waterloo Road, Rev. W. H. FALCONER, Incumbent of St. Bride's Church, Thomas Carlisle, Esq., of Calcutta.

For further particulars please to apply to
C. H. LUCIUS, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who did wilfully and feloniously remove the two Name Boards from the Rampart Row entrances to our premises, between the hours of 6 P. M. on the 16th instant, and 9 A. M. on the 17th instant.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives	per dozen...	Rs. 22	0
Dessert Knives	„	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each...	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 „		2	0
Do. do. do. do. 4 „		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, several SHOPS in business parts of the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a comfortable, cool BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, newly painted, matted, and papered. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Vincent. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, in Poona, partly furnished, a large BUNGALOW, near the Malcolm Tank. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a newly-built upper roomed BUNGALOW on Bandora, facing the sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.
J. L. BRODIE.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Sir Joseph Arnould. For particulars apply to Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIK, at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle.
10th May 1866.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalia Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR, No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD Junior, Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 ringhas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Managers for the Liquidators.
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

Harness just Unpacked.

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 280.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 8 per 1,000.
1st May 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 3,500 per share, nominal; Elphinstones 725; New do. 65; Mazagons 300; Freres 150; United Victorias 1,280 per share; Bombay Bank shares ¼ per cent. discount; Commercials 40 discount; Royal Bank 75 discount; Bengal Credit Mobilier 8 discount; Old Financials 16½ discount. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d to 1s. 1⅞d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	91 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	53 p ct dis.
500,000	200	[illegible]	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	30 p ct dis.
.....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	32 p ct dis.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,120,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	95 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	½ p ct dis
740,00	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	40 per sh re.
1,000,000	250	100	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	43 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	32 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ..	75 dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	4 discount.
750,000	25	25	1	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	68 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank....	40 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula	
				London & China Bk	65 p ct dis.
300,000	100	30	.....	London&BombayBk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ..	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	92 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	8 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	8 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	16½ dis.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	3,500 per share.
1,030,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	725 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100	.. ..	New Do...	65 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ...	150 per share.
110,00..	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.. ..	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	300 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	200 dis.
......	10,000	6,000	.. ..	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,280 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,600	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,300	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Vicgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations.
20,000	2,000	2,000	....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ..	
55,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,000	1,750	....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	50	50	....	The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt) 1st issue.	Par.
......	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
130,000	2,500	2,300	....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ..	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co...	
			pr. ct.		
180,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. ..	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,830	Apollo Press Co. ..	No quotations.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co. ..	
237,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co. ..	
400,000	2000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co...	
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co...	
20,000	2,000	750	......	Scind Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee).. ..	
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	
70,000	2,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee.. ..	
		650	..	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25	..	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co. ..	
300,000	1,000	225	......	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ..	
30,000	2,500	1,500	......	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
.....	.....	250	....	Goa Coffee Co. ..	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co. ..	
115,670	1,000	100	....	East India Cotton Agency..	
45,000	200	100	....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	10	....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
3,500	350	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
30,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Patant Brick Co. (Ld) ..	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 226
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106½
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 11th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	300 to 305
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	305 to 310
Surat and Broach (New)..	280 to 285
Porebunder (New)..	250 to 255
Veeraval (New)	250 to 255
Khandeish (New)	275 to 285
Dharwar (now ready)	320 to 325
Hinghunghaut (New)	320 to 325
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	300 to 305

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Carey, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Davies, Lieutenant, 6th Dragoons, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Alleyne, Assistant Surgeon R. A., 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Bingham, Ensign E. H., 106th Foot, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Nicholson, Captain, 108th Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Nicholson, Captain, 108th Foot, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Anderson, Captain D. D., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Bangalore.
Burnes, Captain, 14th N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Spence, Staff Assistant Surgeon B., Medical Staff, attached to 109th Foot, to join, to Hydrabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 10th May.

The following appointment is made:—

11th Regiment N. I.—Major (Bt. Lieutenant Colonel) W. F. Anderson to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, on medical certificate to Europe, or until further orders.

Surgeon R. W. James, Medical Establishment, has returned to duty.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.
11 Rothley..................Lock..........Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Delhi (s) ....King ....Suez, April 28.
Taptee (s)....................Druitz ....Varavul, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.
11 H. M.'s Octavia (s).........Hillyer ....Trincomalee.
Kurrachee (s) ....Cotlier...........Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Kurrachee*.—Dr. Spence; Mr. C. F. Galloway; Mr. C. J. Fleming; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fuller, and a child; Mrs. and two Misses Wilkinson; 4 Privates of H. M.'s Regiments; 2 women; and 3 children.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Rothley*.—On the 24th of April, signalled the ship *Arabia*, off the Maldives, from Calcutta working to the northward.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Bombay*, Miller, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Chrysis*, G. Hadley, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *Martaban*, for Persian Gulf.
Brig *Mahomed Abram Ally*, for Tuticorin.
Ship *Borodino*, for Mauritius and Zanzibar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its Branches undertaken at a moderate charge by
SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

FOR SALE, a Persian Saddle HORSE, aged 5 years, height 14: a good trotter. The property of a Gentleman leaving the country. For particulars apply to "J. I.," care of R. Partridge, Fort.

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 10th May 1866.

TO BE SOLD, THIS DAY, SATURDAY' at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Sale, at 1 o'clock, an extremely high caste bay Arab HORSE, age 6 off, believed to be perfectly sound. He is extremely fast and can race under the Galloway standard, is a good trotter and capital hack: the property of a Gentleman gone Home.

FOR SALE, to close an account—

50 dozen Brandy	...per dozen...	Rs. 24	0
250 do. Beer (different brands).	„ ...	„ 6	4
100 do. Port (Old)	„ ...	„ 20	0
75 do. Sherry (Pale)	„ ...	„ 20	0

Apply to SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement appearing in Newspapers of the 11th instant, advertising the Sale, at the instance of one PURSHOTUM MUNCHARAM, certain Premises belonging to MIRZA ALLI MAHOMED KHAN as Mortgagor; Notice is hereby given, that the Agent of the said MIRZA ALLI MAHOMED KHAN objects to the Sale on the grounds that the said PURSHOTUM MUNCHARAM is not authorized to sell the same.—Dated this 11th day of May 1866.
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims on or against, the Estate of SPENCER COMPTON, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 14th day of February last (and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of April last by Colonel D'Oyley Trevor Compton, the surviving Executor thereof) are required on or before the 15th day of June next to send particulars of their Claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors to the said Executor; and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will distribute the whole of the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 11th day of May 1866.
ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
- The Gathering Cloud in Europe.
- The American Constitution again.
- The Indian Recess.
- Commerce in Bombay.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
- The Distribution of Prize Money.
- Cotton in Mexico.
- Turkey.
- The Dead Lock in Victoria.
- The Home Revenue.
- A Strange Tale of Clerical Life; &c. &c.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
„ „	2	8	per Month.
Town Edition. „	20	0	per Annum (in advance).
„ „	2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ....Rs.	4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... „	0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Monday ... ...14th 7h. 49m. P.M.
First Quarter Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	12	Mercury at greatest elongation 25° 53' W at 6-1. A.M.	5 28	6 24	8 2	9 30	10th May 1866, Time 9h. 0m. 51s. 2.
Sun.	13	Sunday after Ascension.	5 28	6 25	9 54	10 19	
Mon.	14	New Moon at 7-49 P.M.	5 27	6 25	10 43	11 6	
Tues.	15	Mars rises at 3-7 A.M.	5 27	6 25	11 29	11 52	
Wed.	16	Moon passes 5° 23' S. of Venus at 4-35 A.M.	5 26	6 26	......	0 15	
Thurs.	17	Day breaks at 4-46 A.M.	5 26	6 26	0 37	0 59	
Fri.	18	Twilight ends at 7-7 P.M.	5 25	6 27	1 21	1 42	

NOW READY.
No. VII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 4	KURRACHEE	May 6
AGRA	May 5	LAHORE.......................	May 2
ALLAHABAD	May 4	LONDON	April 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 26	MADRAS	May 5
BANGALORE	May 5	MALTA	April 15
CALCUTTA	May 5	MEERUT	May 4
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	May 3
CEYLON	April 30	OUDH	May 5
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 5	PUNJAUB	May 2
FRANCE	April 19	SUEZ	April 28
HONGKONG	April 14	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

A SHAREHOLDER in yesterday's *Times of India*, in returning to the subject of the call by the directors of the Mazagon Company, comments upon the article which appeared in the *Gazette* of Thursday. We were fully aware that Mr. Premchund Roychund in selling to the Mazagon Company the land he had bought from Government made the very handsome profit of £200,000 on the transaction; and it is a matter between him and the Company whether or not he will postpone payment of the balance still due him. If the proposal by the correspondent of our contemporary really meant that payment of his balance was to be contumaciously withheld until it suited the convenience of the shareholders to discharge their just obligation—and that altogether irrespective of Mr. Premchund Roychund's convenience—this, we think, is a proposal that no Company with a regard to honourable dealing will sanction. A voluntary arrangement between the Company and the seller of the property is, of course, legitimate, and we hope the directors, in the face of the certainty that the call will not be paid, will succeed in postponing payment of the debt. But in the event of no such arrangement, we ask if the shareholders are prepared to see their property forced into the market, and sold for a less sum than will pay their debts? That will be the inevitable result, and even when the property is sold a call will be required to meet the remaining obligations of the Company. This is equivalent to a loss of the whole paid up capital of 60 lacs (less the sum due by the Alliance Financial); and to a further loss of whatever may be required to be called up to free the Company of debt. The shareholders, if they allow their property to pass from their hands in any such inconsiderate manner, will certainly, as it seems to us, resemble children who, when they have amused themselves with a gilded and costly toy, throw it aside never again to resume it. It remains yet to be proved that the scheme is a failure. The correspondent of the *Times of India* seems to be of opinion that the shares of the Company are worth only Rs. 300. We do not believe they will bring even that price in the market; but at the same time we are convinced that the intrinsic value of the shares is much more than Rs. 300 if the shareholders act with prudence, and are animated by mutual confidence in each other and their undertaking. The amount of revenue derived from their property, as stated in the balance sheet for the first half year of the Company's possession of the land is Rs. 37,657, and the directors report that for the year 1866 the revenue is expected to be three lacs. Probably with vigorous management the revenue might be much greater. How then can it be contended that the value of the 2,000 shares issued by the Company is (at Rs. 300 per share, the quoted market price of the day) worth no more than six lacs, or double the anticipated revenue for the present year? We may assume that the chief denunciations of the directors come from the few heavy shareholders who have invested far beyond their means, and those banks which hold large numbers of Mazagon shares in security of advances. With the holders of moderate and small numbers it is not so much money as confidence that is wanting. We would counsel the shareholders not, through a mere sentiment and in a moment of panic, to toss their property and scheme to the winds, and with them 60 lacs of rupees paid away in solid cash, without being assured that that is really the wisest course to adopt. Why not rather pay the call, and with the balance of two or three lacs run another temporary pier or two into the sea so as to increase the landing power and the revenue of the Company, then stop the further prosecution of the works for a time, and instruct the directors not to make another call until a proposal to that effect shall be approved of by the shareholders?

IT is a matter of common remark that transactions accomplished by Government are far more expensively and worse managed than those due to private enterprise, and this defect is usually attributed to "red tape," "routine," and "officialism." While fully admitting that the charge is true, we differ entirely from the generally received theory as to the cause. We think that the public have only themselves to thank for the shortcomings of the Government; and that if the "red tape" restrictions were removed, a great deal of evil would result. This is a view which to many will appear the reverse of progressive, and in the worst official style: but we will explain our meaning.

There seems to be among the majority of the public a sort of feeling that Government is fair game, that "doing" it is rather praiseworthy than otherwise. People do not behave towards it as they would to a private individual, the ordinary rules of honesty and fairness are apt to be set aside by those who are strictly honourable in the affairs of every day life. It has been well remarked that horseflesh has some mysterious power of deadening the moral sense, and we cannot help thinking that the name of Government possesses the same influence. To counteract this, all official transactions have been hedged round with the places of multiplied forms and certificates, notwithstanding which we fear that it but too often happens that the interests of the State suffer from the moral obliquity of those who under other circumstances would act fairly enough. A little while ago much merriment was excited by a sale of unserviceable Government property in Ceylon. Some broken chairs were disposed of by public auction for the sum of ninepence, while the expense of complying with the requisite forms, advertising and so forth was twenty-five shillings. People chuckled and exclaimed against "red tape." In this instance, no doubt, they were right, but remove these expensive restrictions, and a wide door is thrown open for peculation to enter in at. What would there be to prevent some one in office, on the principle of "doing Government," from condemning a quantity of serviceable articles and buying them in at a nominal rate? Smuggling is a point in question. Why, many of us, honest folks enough as folks go, make a practice of smuggling in whatever we can, and of understating the value of articles, to escape duty. We all flatter ourselves that we are truthful, and yet many of us do not hesitate to tell a lie for ten rupees or less. Why is this? Oh! *It's all fair to the Government.* We believe that we are better than our fathers and our grandfathers in this respect, but we are still bad enough, in all conscience. Native Infantry Regiments used to be mustered by an officer of another corps. We once asked an old Colonel the reason of this, and he said, "Well, *a long time ago*, there used to be a system of drawing pay for about a thousand men, while there were really only six or seven hundred." We remarked that we supposed the mustering by an officer of a different regiment put a stop to that. His reply was "Yes, except that some *unprincipled* commanding officer used to keep a number of spare uniforms, and men could always be hired for muster day to wear them." We firmly believe that this sort of thing has long since been crushed out of the army, but that it did once exist, and thrive, there is not the shadow of a doubt. Yet the perpetrators of these iniquities were gentlemen, and were thought none the less of on account of them. The money accumulated thus and in kindred ways covered a multitude of sins, and the process of accumulation was euphuistically called "shaking the Pagoda tree." But though we are no longer as bad as we used to be, let us not be puffed up with self-righteousness. We still make a practice of doing many things that are, to say the least of them, uncommonly shady. The great chuprassi or pattiwalla swindle is nearly exploded, but we cling to its remnants with affection. Mr. Trevelyan, who, whatever may be his faults of conceit and affectation, certainly has a good eye for the ridiculous, in his farce of the *Dawk Bungalow*, makes the wife of a Bengal Civilian regret the days when every servant in their large establishment, except the khansaman and the cook, was a Government peon. Have not many of us a hankering after the fleshpots of Egypt? We cannot tell yet what may be the real truth concerning the charge on which Captain Harward is now being tried in the North-West Provinces, but it is perfectly clear that disgraceful peculation has been going on for some one's benefit, and this is another of those instances which should make us grateful for the bonds of "red tape," which prevent many from falling into the pitfall of doing the Government. Many will say, perhaps, that if a man wishes to act wrongly, all the forms and documents in the world will not prevent him from doing so. We think, however, that many inconsistent and weak-minded people would have no hesitation in drawing allowances for imaginary expenses, while they will not sign their names to a falsehood.

But we are wandering from the intention of this article, which is to place clearly before the Indian public the shameful dishonesty of dealing less fairly with Government than with private individuals. We must expect the work of the State to be somewhat inefficiently conducted, for officials are necessarily paid a salary, instead of by the piece, and their income is not materially affected by the amount of work left undone, or done in a slovenly manner, so long as there is no actual *exposé*. This cannot be avoided as long as human nature is human nature, and would take place whether in the public or private service. The reason of our shortcomings with regard to Government is that many of us look on honesty from a wrong point of view. We are honest, not for our own sakes, but for the sake of those with whom we are brought in contact. Then say of a bad character that he would rob his own father, forgetting that the crime of theft is just as great when exercised at the expense of any one else, and that there is no reason why we should do injustice because the victim has no particular claim on our private sympathy. If we once grasp this truth, that it is as bad to practise dishonesty towards the Government as towards a private person, we shall then be in a fair way to achieve a great simplification of business, great economy of time, material and trouble, and a vast step towards real civilization.

THE *Overland Mail*:—Mr. Peabody has sent the following reply to the letter of her Majesty recently published:—"The Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, London, April 3. Madame,—I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honour of transmitting by the hands of Earl Russell. On the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comfort of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness, and enjoyed so many years of happiness. Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects. The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most precious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States.—I have the honour to be, your Majesty's most obedient servant, George Peabody. To her Majesty the Queen."

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No. IX.

◆

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

AMONGST the many commercial enterprises that owe their birth to the unparalleled prosperity which Bombay enjoyed through the failure of America to supply the home markets with cotton and the consequent demand upon the resources of Western India, the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company occupies a position which, at the present moment, is one of enviable respectability, and will likely retain her place securely when other institutions started with similar objects are receiving the last kind offices that their friends can perform. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the fact that the Company was not formed for the purpose of inaugurating any new work of magnitude, but with the object of combining two older companies, the properties of which were almost contiguous, and of carrying on operations which for the most part had been already begun. The companies in question were the Colaba Company and the Victoria Land and Press Company; and the property of the former was bought up, on the formation of the new Company in the early part of last year, for a crore of rupees, and that of the latter for a crore and a quarter,—payments which would excite no little astonishment in the altered state of affairs existing after the lapse of only a twelvemonth, but which were in no want of advocates in the better days that are past.

The situation of the property belonging to the Company has many advantages. The distance from the Fort is very inconsiderable, only the Colaba Causeway intervening; and its sea frontage affords excellent accommodation for the landing of merchandise. The cotton traffic, too, is concentrated in that locality, and creates an insatiable demand for bunder accommodation, vacant ground, godowns, &c. The prospective value of the land of the Company is still greater, for the site fixed for the terminus of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway is in the immediate neighbourhood. The advantages that will be gained in this respect require no illustration, for it is obvious that the proposed extension of the line must make the neighbourhood of the terminus still more a centre of traffic, and must increase many fold the utility and value of the bunders. And the construction of the new terminus is not a mere distant possibility, as some may suppose; for we believe it does not depend upon the "filling in" of the Back Bay reclamation, which must at the best be a long and slow process. The railway is being laid upon the breakwater, and extended with the extension of the latter; and already the iron horse makes its way over a considerable part of the Bay. An additional circumstance which will enhance the value of the property of the United Victoria and Colaba Company is that the terminus of the railway will absorb nearly the whole of the Government land at present used for the stowage of cotton, and a large portion of the Apollo Bay reclamation as well; and thus the demand for vacant ground, which is so imperatively necessary for the requirements of the cotton traffic, will make it an easy and profitable thing to dispose of the land which the Company possesses or is now engaged in reclaiming.

In sketching the property of the Company it will be convenient to observe a distinction between the two old companies. The Colaba Company was organized so far back as 1837 (which shows that even at that time Bombay was increasing greatly in commercial importance), and its objects were, generally, to reclaim land from the sea, and in various ways to meet the wants of trade. The concession made by Government included a grant of 10,812 square yards of land, and the right to reclaim an area of about 130,000 square yards from the sea; and for this the Company paid a nominal quit rent of three rais per square yard. The actual property was described at the time as being "bounded on or towards the east by the harbour, on or towards the west by the waters of Back Bay, on or towards the north by the neck of land and inlet for the tide between the islands of Bombay and Colaba (across which a causeway is now about to be constructed), and on or towards the south by the said cross road," now known as Thomas Street. The boundaries are pretty much the same at the present day, excepting that on the north, in place of having a "neck of land and inlet for the tide," we have good solid ground, which every one knows as the Cotton Green. After the work of reclamation had been prosecuted for some time, a large piece of land lying on the right hand side of the Colaba Causeway, and immediately beyond the Cotton Green, was sold to Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee, who built upon it three ranges of godowns running from the Causeway to the beach, and about 450 feet in length. The Company retained in their possession a portion of land of about the same dimensions, to the north of the property taken up by Mr. Manockjee; and this is now used as cotton ground, and held by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee under a lease for 99 years at Rs. 2.15 per square yard yearly. With respect to the property on the other side of the Causeway it includes the Arthur Bunder as its northern boundary; and here the Colaba Company erected a long range of buildings (known as Grant Buildings) intended to be used as godowns and offices, but which, failing to answer the purpose for which they were intended, were converted for the most part into dwelling-houses, and sold to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee in 1863, for a sum of Rs. 12,10,000. Large quantities of merchandise—particularly of cotton—are landed at the Arthur Bunder, and the fees exacted upon such goods form a considerable source of revenue to the Company. The amount of traffic at this bunder is such as to have induced Government to maintain a customs establishment on the spot. Behind Grant Buildings and close to the harbour are the premises of the Hydraulic Press Company and the Fort Press Company, between which is a piece of ground leased to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee. These companies, besides a rental for the land they occupy, pay to the United Victoria and Colaba Company a royalty of an anna upon every bale pressed in their screws. The Colaba Press Company's establishment, lying beyond that of the Fort Press Company and running parallel with the harbour, is exempt from this royalty, and pays a nominal rental of a rupee per square yard. This Press Company's premises are very extensive, covering an area of 12,922 square yards. The ground occupied by the Apollo Press, which is beyond that of the Colaba Press, originally belonged to the old Colaba Company, but was sold to that Press Company in 1846. A large extent of ground, embracing about 38,000 square yards, lies between those Presses and the Causeway, and is used for stowing cotton.

The whole of the area which the Colaba Company originally secured the right to reclaim has been reclaimed; but the right has since been extended, and the present Company is at liberty to transform the entire space separating the Arthur Bunder from the Jamsetjee Bunder into dry land. Between those bunders there is an area of nearly 45,000 square yards. The Jamsetjee Bunder belongs to the Apollo Press Company, and is used altogether for shipping the cotton pressed in that Company's screws.

The property of the old Victoria Land and Press Company is beyond that of the Colaba Company, from which it is separated by the Colaba village and the Gun Carriage premises. This Company was formed in 1860, and bought up some property, occupied by bungalows, close to the road leading to the Lighthouse, and also a piece of reclaimed ground behind it, known as Heycock's Bunder. It also obtained from Government the right to reclaim an area of about 55,000 square yards from the harbour. A substantial range of godowns was erected on the east side of the road, and to the back of it a large piece of ground was leased to the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company, for which an extensive building, now almost complete, is being raised on the spot. In this portion of the property, as well as in that of the old Colaba Company, we find a number of Cotton Presses, which are the scene of constant industry. These are, the Bombay Press, the Prince of Wales Press, and the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press (formerly called the Brunton), all of them the property of separate companies; and there is also the Scott Press, which belongs to the United Victoria and Colaba Company. Behind those Presses, and adjoining the harbour, we find more ground used for storing cotton; for thereabouts the great staple is omnipresent, and every arrangement and every mechanical appliance that is visible has some direct connection with it. There is here a large basin (650 feet by 140), running north and south, and communicating with the harbour by means of a channel of considerable length, which is now in course of construction, and which will separate the property of the United Victoria and Colaba Company from the Colaba property of the Bombay Reclamation Company. The portion of the channel outside the basin will be 580 feet long and about 200 broad, and the wall on the north side is completed, forming part of the enclosure of an area which the Company is at present engaged in reclaiming, and the greater part of which, indeed, is already finished. This reclamation is about 50,000 square yards in extent, and the work of filling-in is done by contract, the material used being sand brought from Morea in the barges of the Company's flotilla. It is thought that the work will be completed by about January next. Since the formation of the Company this has been the principal task in hand, only a small portion of the work having been done before that time.

It will have been seen that, excluding the Apollo, there are seven Cotton Presses on the property of the United Victoria and Colaba Company;—and one has room to speculate on the immense amount of traffic that is necessary to keep them all employed. The screws belonging to the Bombay, Brunton, Fort, Hydraulic, and Prince of Wales Companies, are worked entirely by hydraulic power; those of the Colaba Company, and also of the Apollo Company, by lever power; and in the case of the screws of the Scott Press Company the two principles are combined. The buildings consist of two floors, and on one floor (sometimes it is the lower and at other times the upper) the cotton, after being weighed, is thrown into the screw; and on the other floor, while it is yet in the machine, it is "lashed" in gunny. This last process is done in a simple but ingenious manner. A piece of gunny is placed under, and another piece over, the cotton before it is pressed, and, after the pressing, the sides of the bale are enclosed with the same material, and the lashing is done through grooves over and under the cotton. The bale is then removed from the screw; and pieces of gunny are afterwards attached to the ends. The weight of the bale is sometimes 3 cwt., and sometimes 3½ cwt., according to the wish of the owner; and to a casual visitor the difference in size between the pressed and the unpressed cotton is something remarkable: indeed the operation is so thoroughly performed that he is inclined to wonder whether the staple has suffered no permanent damage. We believe that the Prince of Wales Company has turned out as many as 180 bales from each of its screws in a single day, and that in regard to the other Presses the average number is from 100 to 125.

Amongst the works which the United Victoria and Colaba Company has had in contemplation, perhaps the most important is the extension of the Arthur Bunder into deep water; but in these adversitous times the project has necessarily remained in abeyance.

The acquisition of the property occupied by the Gun Carriage premises, or at any rate of the vacant space at the rear of them and the right of reclamation there, is an object which the Company has always had in view, and which, if attained on reasonable terms, would be of great benefit to it. As is generally known Government wished last year to dispose of that property, with the view of removing the establishment to Kirkee; and two tenders were made for the purchase of it, one by this Company and the other by the Bombay Reclamation Company, each offering seventy-five lakhs of rupees. Government, however, held out for a crore, and as it did not find a purchaser the place has remained *in statu quo* down to the present day. The reason why its possession would be of great importance to the United Victoria and Colaba Company is that it divides the two portions of their property, and prevents communication between them on the harbour side, where it is of paramount importance that there should be an uninterrupted passage.

POLITICAL LETTER.

◆

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

THERE seems to be on the whole little doubt but that the Government will, on the second reading of the Reform Bill, obtain a victory over Lord Grosvenor's party and the Conservatives by a majority of some twenty, or, as the Government assert, thirty members. Since the last Bombay mail the borough constituencies have moved, and frightened some of the Liberal malcontents, especially Mr. Edward James, the member for Manchester, and Mr. Bouverie, the member for Kilmarnock, and others with them, into retracting their menaces, so far at least as the second reading is concerned. And I think that now neither Tory nor Whig doubts the carrying of the second reading. What may happen when the bill gets into committee is another and more difficult question. There are numbers of the Liberals only waiting to resist it till it reaches that stage; but then the question is, how far, in that stage, they can secure any contraction with the whole Tory party that would so far cripple the bill as to embarrass the Government. All the Tories of every shade of opinion were willing to vote for making the bill complete, for seeing what they were doing before they redistributed the electoral power,—which is the drift of Earl Grosvenor's amendment. But it is by no means certain that there is any other point upon which all the Tories and all the dissatisfied Liberals are willing to combine. The question will then become one of strategy. Mr. Kinglake, the member for Bridgewater, who gave notice of an amendment which he has since been induced to withdraw, is said to have asserted (I do not know with how much truth) that he would not murder the bill on the second reading, but that he would *smother* it in committee. How far this may prove practicable, I am not at all sure now. Though opposed to the bill myself, I cannot but admit that its chance of passing has improved since it was introduced—nay, even since the beginning of the debate on the second reading. And I ascribe this to the foolish, and as it seems to me insane policy of its opponents among the Liberal party, Mr. Lowe especially. Had the Liberal supporters of the amendment who urged the duty of admitting a large number of working class constituencies but based their opposition to the Government bill solely on this ground, and this alone,—that by reducing the franchise equally in all sorts of boroughs, large and small, corrupt and uncorrupt, they are admitting a principle which leads directly at the next stage to further uniform descent, and so to pure democracy, and that it was the duty of the Government, however much it trusts the working class, to *save* a permanent representation for the middle class,—they would, I think, have succeeded. But Mr. Lowe unfortunately gave the key note to the language of the Liberal malcontents when he very unjustly and absurdly termed the class likely to be admitted to the franchise by this bill as "ignorant, drunken, violent, venal;" and nothing that has since been done has obliterated that grave error. I am bound to admit that the great Conservative speeches have been far more truly Liberal in tone than those of the supporters of Earl Grosvenor's amendment, that Sir Bulwer Lytton has been far more liberal than Mr. Lowe, Lord Stanley than Lord Grosvenor, Sir Hugh Cairns than Mr. Horsman. If the Liberal amendment fails, as it will do, of its effect, it is due to the illiberal spirit of the clique with whom it originated. In this, however, I exempt Earl Grosvenor himself, who has never vilified the working class, but who is, I should say, a pure Conservative in the matter; and who almost admitted the other night that he preferred not lowering the franchise at all, and leaving the working class to gain power by getting possession of a higher class of habitations.

I was in the House on the first night of the debate on the second reading last Thursday, when the scene was much more lively than on the occasion of its introduction. Mr. Gladstone was evidently stimulated by the mass of petitions which had been previously presented in favour of the bill, and made a very animated party speech indeed, in which he turned to the largest possible use Mr. Lowe's unfortunate expressions concerning the labouring class. He made a vehement little assault also on an article in the *Quarterly Review*, supposed to be written by Lord Cranbourne (Lord Robert Cecil), who threw back his head and tried to look profoundly meditative during the attack, to which he has not yet had an opportunity of replying. There was a fair ground for personal encounter between these two gentlemen. Lord Cranbourne has made himself excessively unpleasant to Mr. Gladstone several times during recent debates. It was he who spoke of Mr. Gladstone's expression concerning the working classes being "our own flesh and blood" as "sentimental rant," which indeed with special reference to the question before the House—that of the redistribution of power between different classes of the community—it undoubtedly was, but it was not the less impolite so to characterize it. Then Lord Cranbourne, not content with keeping constantly open this moral seton of "sentimental rant" on Mr. Gladstone's neck, has been attacking him—at least so it is usually supposed—with a good deal of acrimony in the *Saturday Review*. At one time not long ago Lord Cranbourne certainly wrote for the *Saturday*, and it is ordinarily supposed that the recent very caustic attacks on the Chancellor of the Exchequer there are his. Universally, the *Quarterly* article is attributed to him. So altogether there was a decided accumulation of claims which Mr. Gladstone had to pay off. And he did it with a good deal of satire in his manner, but with his usual perfect culture. He spoke of Lord Cranbourne's misrepresentations in the *Quarterly Review* as being like Falstaff's lies, not indeed intentional misrepresentations, but otherwise, "like their father, gross as a mountain, open, palpable." He then turned to Mr. Lowe, and devoted the latter part of his speech to chaffing him about his so-called explanation to the electors of Colne, who had remonstrated with him, and begged him after explaining his speech to be so kind as to explain his explanation. Poor Mr. Lowe, who had for a month had nothing but buffets from all sides (and who, it is said, on his way to the House of Commons that night had had some violent working man's fist shaken directly in his face), rose in a good deal of agitation to protest against the garbled versions of his speech which had been circulated by the Liberal party. Mr. Bright, he said, had falsified one passage from his speech, and Lord Russell himself had actually misread another to the meeting of Liberal members. Mr. Lowe could scarcely speak for emotion. The Tory party *yelled* applause when he talked of the "gross and wilful system of perversion" to which he had been subjected, and altogether the condition of the House was sufficiently excited. (By the way, the Tories all yell rather than cheer, and the Liberals cheer rather than yell, but the Tories make much the most noise.) When Mr. Lowe sat down after his explanation, Earl Grosvenor, in a gentlemanly, mild, and colourless speech, moved his amendment. Even he, like all the speakers on the Liberal side who opposed the bill, was supported by immense applause from the Conservative benches, but he made on the whole but little impression on the House. Not so Lord Stanley, who seconded the amendment. I have never heard an abler speech delivered in the House of Commons. It was not eloquent, but it was in the last degree *forcible*. It kept close to the point of the amendment, and supported it with an array of logical illustrations which was beyond measure impressive. He did not fall into the fault of being too compressed, and yet he did not add a sentence that had not its full weight on the House. You know probably that his delivery is very unfortunate. His articulation is in some important point physically defective, and he speaks exactly as Demosthenes must have spoken when practising with stones in his mouth. In spite of this, which makes it rather an effort to listen to him, and almost to look at him, as, from the difficulty in his articulation, he shoots up his lip and twists his mouth about very much, his speech was quite the speech of the debate hitherto, though there have been others since more brilliant. If the House of Commons went by argument, I think even Liberal members would have admitted that all the sound argument of the debate was concentrated in his speech. It was liberal, too, not against the working classes; only he maintained, what is obvious, that this bill amounts to a redistribution of power between the different classes of the country, and that you ought to know the whole plan for that redistribution before you finally accept any part of it. After Lord Stanley's speech the House emptied, and the rest of the speeches later in the evening were altogether unremarkable. The Marquis of Hartington was put up by the Government to make his first important speech. But except in the pluck with which he hammered away without producing any effect, he showed no striking quality at all. It is scarcely possible, I think, that the young Secretary at War should ever be an impressive speaker. He not only hems and haws, and fills up his sentences with "Well, Sir," and "Now, Sir, I admit," and all the various devices to gain time of a lame speaker, but he seems to have no humour and little reach of intellect. Were he not the son of the Duke of Devonshire, he would have had no chance of preferment; and yet, at the age of 33, he has got one of the most important offices of the State. His speech ran all to *wood*, as gardeners say. There was no flower in it, and no fruit.

I was not present on Friday and Monday nights, but only three speeches of great ability were made; Sir Bulwer Lytton's and Mr. Mill's on Friday, and Sir Hugh Cairns' on Monday. Mr. J. S. Mill's was to all intents and purposes his first real *speech* in the House, though he produced a considerable effect by some observations dropped on the cattle plague debate. It was a very fine speech adopting the principle of class representation and pleading for the Government bill, *not* on the ground that it was right in principle, but that it was not *wrong enough* in details to give the working class at present a too great influence. He pointed out all the advantages to be expected, especially to education, from giving a true representation to the working class, and passed carefully over the *precedent* which we are now for the second time confirming of blank reduction of the franchise, if we sanction this bill. Though his book on Representative Government and his own most carefully elaborated principles are dead against a blank descent towards democracy, he argues in favour of going half way down hill, only because on his own very different theory he would give as much or more power to the working class than the Government propose to give. Yes, but it is one thing to encamp half way down hill when you have raised a great embankment of principle to prevent the danger of slipping further, and another to rush half way down, and then expect to be able to stop when you please and stay as long as you please. The Government do not affect to deny that they are doing "gradually" what future Governments will do completely in the way of lodging all power in a single class; and Mr. Mill, against his own cherished principles, is abetting them, because he has been elected for Westminster. However, his speech raised him to a high rank in Parliament. He is already a power.

The danger of war between Prussia and Austria is slightly less than it was.

MILITARY LETTER.

◆

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

THE Germans are still busy constructing a war out of the depths of their moral consciousness, and the strategists are already by anticipation at work upon "lines of operation," &c., and estimating chances. In my last letter I think I referred to this subject, and it is one of the highest interest in military circles. The ground is so well known—very different, in that respect, from America, about which only one here and there knew anything—that it may be thought very little unforeseen can happen. But although the ground is known it is a hundred years since it was the battle-field of Prussia and Austria; arms, means of communication, all have changed, and changed immensely even since the days of Napoleon. Nevertheless it will probably be found that, with some slight changes brought about by railways, the said lines of operation will remain the same, and that the plan of campaign will have to be based upon the combination of these; for grand old Dame Nature, who, after all, dictates to your greatest strategist, does not alter her features even in a hundred, sometimes not in a thousand, years. Thus, Saxony remains a nominal buffer between Austria and Prussia on the Elbe—nominal, because one or the other will overrun her at once if the pair came to blows. Saxony, however, is less strong than she was in Frederick's day, for his successors have got a slice of old Lusatia, through which run some important roads into Bohemia. Eastward and westward the lines remain the same. Austria is covered on the west by the Böhmer Wald; on the east she is as liable to attack as ever, because Prussia has in her hands the identical fortresses, the identical passes, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Glatz, and the roads they command are unchanged, and they are all the more available for offensive and defensive operations because the Prussians have now a railway to nearly every fortress, while the railways in Austrian territory are singularly open to attack and rupture. No doubt the dangers of an invasion of Bohemia and Moravia would be as great as they were in Frederick's time, but assuming no non-German power—say Russia—interfered, the defensive force of Silesia in that quarter is as great as ever. But there is one little change which has vastly improved the Austrian position, and has probably rendered the invasion of Silesia easier than it was in the Seven Years' War. At that time it was the intervention of Russia and France which destroyed Frederick's defensive system and helped to ruin his offensive, otherwise he would have had nothing to fear on the line of the mountains from Zuckmantel to the Elbe. But now there is a new danger. If your readers will cast their eyes upon a map, they will see that Austria at Cracow is in possession of a base of operations which commands the almost open line from the sources of the Oder along its right bank and so on to Berlin. This flank position neutralizes, to a very great extent, the old disadvantages suffered by Austria on the Moravian frontier of Silesia. Formerly the problem was how to get to Glogan through the mountains. Now the road lies comparatively open, and depend upon it, if there is to be war, we shall hear of a great concentration of forces about Breslau, Oppeln, and Ratibor. In short the projecting westerly spur of Gallicia, in which stands the stronghold of Cracow, turns the line of the Silesian mountains, and Austria could only be prevented from moving in that quarter by Russia. That power could interfere to forbid it. Prussia could only meet the enemy face to face. This is the novelty in the new military position on that side, and it is one full of interest. The value of Gallicia to Austria as a protection to Moravia and a base of operations against Silesia and Brandenbourg was foreseen and fully appreciated by an able military writer of last century, the famous Lloyd, of course long before Austria got Cracow. He said they only wanted a fortress between Teschen and their then frontier to make the position complete, and he advised them to build one. They have not built one, but they have got Cracow itself. The weakness of the Austrian position,—and it is a serious one,—lies in the incomplete railway system. Silesia has been strategically supplied with railways; Austrian railways are of no use, except that from Lemberg to Cracow, and the interior lines in Moravia and Bohemia. The former lines are of no use because they are within reach of an enemy; the exceptions only are covered from attack. Vienna communicates by a double line from Landebourg with Olmutz and Böhm Tribau, near Pardubitz, and thence to Prague, but by a flank line, so to speak. On the other hand, the line from Olmutz to Cracow passes by Oderburg within a short distance from the Prussian frontier, and from Oderburg to Cracow it also is a flank line, that is, it runs parallel to the Prussian frontier. But there are no flank lines in Silesia. Berlin communicates with every fortress, except, perhaps, Glatz, and her line comes close even to Glatz. The lines running easterly are all covered by fortresses. This is a very great advantage. Of course if there is to be war Prussia will seize Saxony at once, a feat by no means difficult, since the Prussian armies will be close to an open frontier, and Saxony could not put 20,000 men into the field. People imagine that Austria will be quick enough to seize Saxony first, but the supposition is against all reason. If Prussia chooses no power can prevent her at any moment from being in Leipsic and Dresden and master of all the passes and roads in a week. This would give her a great advantage of course, and probably her political strategy in seizing her neighbour's lands would draw the war there, and so help her in other ways.

But it is by no means certain there will be war. If there is, we cannot guess at who will be engaged, nor exactly how the German States will go. Austria and Prussia would, for a first campaign, have about 500,000 men apiece to dispose of. Both have highly instructed officers, but the Austrian Benedek enjoys a higher reputation than the Prussian Prince, Frederick Charles. The Prussians have the better guns, large and small; the Austrians the better cavalry: indeed their cavalry, organized and drilled on a new model, are said to be excellent. The infantry are probably about equal, although it must be admitted that Prussia has the advantage of homogeneity. Prussia, save a few Poles, will bring Germans into the field, but Austria will bring men of a dozen races and dialects—Germans, Magyars, Slovaks, Wallaks, Illyrians, Croats, Tyrolese, Italians, Poles, Czechs, and I know not what; nevertheless, a brave army, and one which, when well commanded, has never been easily beaten. Austrian armies, however, have not been very often well commanded of late. True there are the names of Wallenstein, Montecuculi, Eugene, Prince Charles, Radetski, but on the whole Austria at critical moments has often been as badly off as ourselves. The Italian campaign was lost entirely in consequence of bad generalship. In fact there were three or four commanders at Magenta, and it is said sixteen going it simultaneously at Solferino! Benedek has stipulated that he shall have no Archdukes in his army, and no Aulic Council.

As I have said there may be no war at all. Prussia has already bewildered the world with false accounts of Austrian armaments. The higher people in Berlin say there will be no war. Well, it may be so, but if it should be, somebody is certain to be sadly humiliated.

And then here is the Eastern Question in full blast. Russia has raised an emeute at Jassy, and blood has been shed. How soon will the Russians cross the Pruth once more. I have long thought the German quarrel would burst out into full blossom as the Eastern Question!

Here we are discussing musketry instruction—General Hay, Colonel M'Murdo, &c., in the *Times*! Officers and men are said to hate musketry instruction, and Colonel M'Murdo says it is of little good except for picked corps, because it will discourage close fighting, the only effective way of deciding battles. Now to my mind—and I have some practical experience—the rational solution is this. Give the men plenty of position drill as exercise to keep them in health, and tell them that if they would be good shots they should never let it drop; give them aiming drill, explaining what effects elevation, namely, light and shade, density and rarity of the atmosphere, &c., but try and make it pleasant to both officers and men. All men *cannot* be made good shots, but all may be made effective shots, both at long and short ranges, especially at the latter. The present dispute has arisen because the instruction has been made irksome. Get practical shots, and let theory take care of itself. Now here is an instance of the tyrannical working of musketry instruction. A sergeant, who had been eighteen years in India, landed the other day and went to quarters at ——. He thought naturally enough that he would be able to get leave for a few days to settle his family. Not a bit of it. Routine said that one squad would finish in ten days, and that then another squad would begin—musketry instruction, and the veteran sergeant must stay to take charge of it! Bravo Routine! That is the way to make the ten years' men re-enlist. There can be no doubt it is this sort of severity which stops recruiting. Another cause is one frequently complained of, the planting of regiments fresh from arduous foreign service in camps. They are actually teaching camp life to the officers and men who have just come from the bush in New Zealand, where they had to live like savages!

Little is going in the way of appointments. Major General Bloomfield is to have the Colonelcy of the 6th Brigade of the Royal Artillery. Major General Montgomery Williams, Colonel Mould C. B., R. E., and Colonel Dunlop C. B., R. A., have got good service pensions. The promotions consequent on the death of General Shadforth are in the *Gazette*, and I need not transcribe them.

The French have been setting up a statue to the Gallant Suffren, who warred in Indian waters a hundred years ago, and well his memory deserves it. But our estimable neighbours cannot honour Suffren without a fling at England. Suffren, they say, saw his enemy fly before him three times, his enemy—"the Englishman, always our rival, often our conqueror, sometimes our master, but—never our equal." What a delightful reflection for Johnny Crapaud. We are not his equals, forsooth! No; to be that, we must come down a peg. Real superiority lies in the soul, and the souls of the countrymen of Voltaire are superior to ours. All right; we will not quarrel about names. Suffren was a good sailor, so was Bourdonais, and so was Nelson. They have published a sort of history of Suffren *apropos* of this statue, and of course it is about as veracious as such things are when done in France. Won't Major Malleson, who has written so well of Bourdonais, and described so clearly Hyder's last war, do a real Suffren for us?

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18th APRIL.

◆

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Delhi*, Captain King, arrived in harbour about 11 o'clock yesterday with the mail of the above date. She left Suez on the 28th ultimo at 6 A.M., and Aden on the 4th instant at 9 A.M. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Patterson,	Mr. Allen,
Miss Laing,	„ Atkinson,
Mrs. Alleyne and infant,	Miss McMath,
Mr. and Mrs. Vitters,	Mr. Gowland,
„ Lennox,	„ Williams,
Ensign Bingham,	„ Carruthers,
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz,	„ Brown,
Mr. Doer,	„ Superintendent Bell,
Captain Nicholson,	Mrs. Taylor,
Mr. Du Gue,	„ Atkinson and two children,
„ Spencer,	

From Gibraltar.—Dr. Santos Crespo, Dr. and Mrs. Almeida.

From Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Showell,	Captain Carey,
Mr. O'Brien.	Mr. Tookey,
„ Selby,	„ Elmore,
	Captain Anderson.

From Aden.

Mrs. Ross,	Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee,
Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee,	Three rank and file.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

THERE have been three nights' debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill, and the division is not expected to take place till the 20th April.

A meeting of Liberal members has been held at Earl Russell's residence, at which upwards of 270 members were present. A meeting of Conservative members has also been held.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Mr. Leveson Gower has been unseated for Reigate for bribery by his agents, and Mr. Forsyth for Cambridge on the ground of disqualification.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly's motion relating to a reduction of the malt-duty has been negatived by 235 to 150.

The Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords, without opposition.

A Blue-book containing the official papers relating to the Mysore question has been issued.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes has been won by Lord Lyon.

The iron-clad *Northumberland* has been launched.

Dr. Graves, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, has been appointed Bishop of Limerick.

Prussia has refused to accede to the demands of Austria, that she should desist from military preparations.

Military preparations are said to be still going on in Italy. A Vienna paper has published the provisions of a treaty said to have been concluded between Italy and Prussia.

An abortive attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has been elected Prince of Roumania by a popular vote. A separatist riot has taken place at Jassy.

The American Senate has passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto by 33 to 15.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation formally declaring the rebellion in the South to be at an end.

The Jamaica Commission has adjourned *sine die*, after examining nearly 1,000 witnesses. Messrs. Gurney and Maule are expected in England by the next steamer.

Among the deaths reported since our last are those of Colonel A. R. Rose, Madras Retired List; Lieut.-Colonel H. C. James, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel George Smith, Bombay Retired List; Lieut. A. T. Wallace, Royal (Bombay) Horse Artillery; the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, Lord Clinton, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Major-General Wright, Dr. Thos. Hodgkin, and Mr. Henry Hoare.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

LAUNCH OF THE "NORTHUMBERLAND."—The *Northumberland* is at last afloat. The preparations were most carefully made, and yesterday they were assisted by a very high tide. Shortly before three o'clock the blocks were knocked away, and the great ship moved gently into the water, having remained almost to the hour and minute exactly one month on the ways from which it was first endeavoured to launch her. Prince Alfred and a large number of spectators were present.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN LONDON.—On the night of the 11th instant a dreadful murder was perpetrated in Cannon-street, in the city of London, the victim being a poor woman named Sarah Millson, who acted as housekeeper to Messrs. Bevingtons and Sons, leather-sellers. The premises were occupied at night by the deceased and the cook, and about nine P.M. the former went downstairs to answer a ring at the street-door bell. Not returning, the cook proceeded after her, and found her lying dead at the foot of the staircase. The cook Low states that she then thought that the deceased woman had fallen dead in a fit, as she had had one a short time before, and she ran to the door to get help. She saw a woman seated on the doorstep, and she Low told her that a person was lying dead on the floor inside, and asked her to come in and give assistance. The woman got up off the doorstep, looked at the servant Low, and then walked away. She then waited until police-constable Stevenson passed by, and she told him what had occurred. A surgeon was sent for, who, upon making an examination of the deceased woman, said that death had only recently taken place. There were seven large wounds on the head and face, and they presented the appearance of gashes caused by a knife. It is, however, understood to be the opinion of the medical gentleman that the wounds had been inflicted with a heavy blunt iron instrument. The inquest commenced on Friday, and was adjourned for a fortnight, there being at present no clue to the murderer. A crowbar known to have been on the premises is said to be missing. The matter is surrounded with more than ordinary difficulty from the reserve which the deceased herself appears to have maintained with respect to some of the person with whom she was intimate. Persons called occasionally to see her in the evening after business hours whom she was accustomed to see alone in the warehouse, and some of whom were unknown even by sight to the cook, who was the only other domestic servant there. It was rare that she allowed the cook to answer the front door bell when it was rung after the partners and their workmen and clerks had left for the day. An incident occurred after the murder became publicly known which, in the absence of all other clue, may be mentioned for what it is worth, though the detective police are understood to attribute little importance to it. A man, it is said, called at a police-station in the neighbourhood of Cannon-street, and made a statement to the effect that the deceased once gave evidence against a man who was sentenced to penal servitude, and that his sentence had recently expired. The man who made it had evidently been drinking, and the police-sergeant on duty gave little credence to the story. The man was asked to call again the next morning when sober, and went away promising to do so, but has not since returned. If the deceased did give evidence on any trial, such a circumstance would be likely to be known to her masters, Messrs. Bevington, in whose service she had been ten years continuously, or to some of their clerks or workmen, and probably the police have made inquiries on the subject. At present, however, they are inclined to make light of the story from the condition and demeanour of the man who told it, and from his never having returned in his sober moments, as requested, to repeat it. Since the murder they are said to have seen almost every known acquaintance the deceased had during the last twenty years, but with little or no result so far as unravelling the mystery at present attending the murder is concerned. They work, in fact, entirely in the dark, and at obvious disadvantage, from the absence of all apparent motive, and from the murderer having left not the slightest trace behind that might possibly identify him.

AN EAST INDIA MERCHANT CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—At the Central Criminal Court on the 11th inst. Edward James Lindsay, aged thirty-seven, a London merchant, of the firm of Lindsay, Lawson, and Co., Cannon-street, City, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery and an attempt to defraud the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The prisoner about fifteen months ago opened an account with the Agra and Masterman's Bank, under the firm of Lindsay, Lawson, and Co. He called at the bank on the 22nd of March last, and asked Mr. Shipman, the London manager of the establishment, whether he would discount for him a bill on Graham Gilmore and Co., of Glasgow, for about 400*l*. Mr. Shipman, knowing the Glasgow firm, assented, and on the following day the prisoner again appeared at the bank and presented to Mr. Crabbe, one of the cashiers, a bill drawn by the prisoner's firm, and in his hand writing, and purporting to have been accepted by Graham Gilmore and Co., of Glasgow, for the sum of 385*l*. He stated to Mr. Crabbe that Mr. Shipman had consented on the previous day to discount it for him. The cashier took the bill into the private room of Mr. Shipman, whose suspicions were aroused by the fact that the bill purported to have been accepted and made payable at the London Joint-stock Bank, while he (Mr. Shipman) knew that the firm of Graham Gilmore and Co. had an account with the bank of which he was manager. In consequence, Mr. Shipman directed Mr. Crabbe to return the bill to the prisoner with an excuse that further information must be obtained with regard to this singularity as to the bank at which it was to be payable at maturity. The bill, of which Mr. Shipman had taken the precaution to make a copy, was returned to the prisoner, who placed it in his pocket, and left the bank. The Glasgow firm was immediately communicated with, and a telegram was received from Mr. Gilmore stating that the acceptance was a forgery. This telegram was placed by the Agra Bank in the hands of Mr. Mullens, who, with a view to obtain the restitution of the bill, waited upon the prisoner, who, after some hesitation, admitted he had destroyed it, and it was a forgery. Such was the evidence adduced on the first examination. At the second hearing detective-officer Scott, who had charge of the case, proved that the offices of the prisoner being searched, there were found in the waste-paper basket the fragments of a sheet of paper which when pasted together on a new sheet disclosed a series of attempts made by somebody (it was not proved, however, that the somebody was the prisoner) to imitate the signature of the Glasgow firm of Graham Gilmore and Co. Mr. Gilmore was examined and proved that he had not accepted the bill in question. He had, however, had many bill transactions with the prisoner, and thought he might have accepted the bill if he had been requested. He had been on terms of great intimacy with the prisoner, and would have assisted him had he known he was in difficulties. Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in passing sentence, said he had carefully considered the mitigating circumstances in the case, and also everything in the prisoner's favour contained in the depositions, and he had given the greatest possible weight to all that could be and had been advanced in mitigation. It was impossible not to see that for a person in the prisoner's position the simple fact of an acknowledgment of the guilt of the offence was in itself a greater punishment than any other which could be inflicted. At the same time some other punishment must be passed. In the commercial world the future position of the prisoner must be one of utter and entire ruin. He had consulted his colleagues, and they, with every wish to deal leniently, felt that the lowest punishment which could be passed, in order to prevent similar attempt at fraud, was the one he had now to pass—namely, that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months. The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, fell into a swoon, and was with difficulty removed by two of the turnkeys.

INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

THE excitement within the House and outside of it was much greater on Thursday last, when the second reading of the Reform Bill was moved, than on the occasion when Mr. Gladstone introduced it. Persons having orders to the strangers' gallery began to arrive at half-past two o'clock in the morning, of fourteen hours before the time at which the gallery was to be opened. The entrance to the cell beneath the gallery stairs was thrown open; and by seven o'clock there were more persons than would fill the gallery sitting round the walls of that gloomy and prison-like place of waiting. At four P.M., the hour when the members usually commence to arrive in rapid succession, there was no crowd whatever "from Charing-cross to the venerable Abbey;" but there was a muster of some hundreds from the palisading on the west of Palace-yard to the entrance of Westminster-hall. Several of the more prominent members of the House were recognized and cheered by the people assembled outside the hall. The most cordial demonstration was in favour of Mr. Gladstone, who rode down in an open carriage with Mrs. Gladstone, and some of his children. The moment the vehicle turned into Palace-yard, hats were taken off, a hearty and spontaneous burst of cheering came from both sides of his path, and he passed into the court leading to what is called "the Speaker's entrance" amid a perfect ovation. The right honourable gentleman seemed much gratified, and repeatedly acknowledged the compliment by raising his hat and bowing to the people. Mr. Fawcett, as he was led slowly along Palace-yard by a friend, was also very warmly cheered. Mr. Goschin, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Layard, and Mr. T. Hughes were all recognized as they drove up, and were warmly applauded, not by cheers so much as by clapping of hands. Mr. Disraeli, who came in a close brougham, passed quite unnoticed. Not the slightest feeling, either of approbation or dissent was elicited by his appearance. Mr. Bright, who would also, no doubt, have been received with a warm welcome, drove to the Speaker's entrance, and drove so fast that he was recognized by but few. These, however, cheered him loudly. The appearance of the inside of the House has been already described. There was no cheering for the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he entered the House. There was some, but nothing very enthusiastic, when he rose to move the second reading. Contrary to the general expectation, he made a speech, and a long one, as a preface to the motion. This address, which lasted for about an hour and half, was throughout determined and impassioned, and contrasted favourably with that in which he introduced the measure. He warmed with every sentence, and the peroration was in his most fiery style of declamation. His party cheered him loudly, and there was a buzz of admiring wonder among the strangers as the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat. The instant he did so, and before Earl Grosvenor had thought of rising, Mr. Lowe was on his feet. The right hon. member for Calne appeared nervous and excited, and there were some marks of disapprobation from the Ministerial side at his interposing between the motion and the amendment; but the Conservatives gave him such a cheer as only those well-drilled Parliamentary fuglemen can raise; and when Mr. Lowe appealed to the House to grant him two minutes for a personal explanation, there was an enthusiastic response from all sides. He has seldom been more terse and telling than on this occasion. He had the House with him to a fever pitch in an instant, and when Mr. Owen Stanley interposed with an interruption, such a fierce hooting was levelled at the hon. gentleman that he was obliged to succumb, and the Speaker, amid prolonged cheering, ruled there was no justification whatever for the interruption. After this little episode, which tended materially to enliven the debate, Lord Grosvenor moved the amendment. His speech was cheered at intervals by the Opposition, but apparently owed that honour rather to its substantial merits or its purpose than to its eloquence. It was rather difficult to catch his words, and his speech was certainly not brilliant in its effects. It consisted chiefly of a defence of the speaker's motives, and a quotation of various passages in previous debates to justify the course he was taking. Of the speeches which occupied the rest of the evening, two only could be called effective—those of Lord Stanley and General Peel. Lord Stanley confined himself almost entirely to the propriety of the course adopted by Government, without discussing the general question of Reform, and his speech was very telling. The London correspondent of a provincial Liberal journal says:—"When Lord Stanley sat down, I think everybody must have felt that all had been said that could be said against the course taken by the Administration. The turn of the noble lord's mind eminently qualifies him for discussing a matter of procedure in business of this kind. And it was certainly impossible not to be struck by the ingenuity with which, in his hard, cold, commonsense way, he turned and twisted it about in all sorts of ways, and deduced all manner of evil consequences from it. He spoke with more spirit than usual; but one still has to regret that his unfortunately indistinct articulation still obscures a style so admirably clear and crisp, and so sterlingly English, both in words and in construction. Many of the personal hits were exceedingly happy, and told well with the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer certainly got rather the worst of it about his celebrated pro-Confederate speech; and even Mr. Bright, who is rarely provided to anything of the kind, was incited to an irregular interposition by the adroit way in which the noble lord commented on the 'dirty conspiracy' passage in his Birmingham letter. Although the dinner-hour had come before the noble lord rose, and had passed away before he sat down, hardly any one left the House till he had done—no slight indication of the merit of a speech which, as a mere debating effort, was certainly entitled to the highest praise." The dreary period of the evening set in after Lord Stanley's speech, and was scarcely ended by that of Lord Hartington. The writer whom we have just quoted remarks.—"It is probably good policy to put the heir of the Cavendishes in the van in opposition to the heir of the Grosvenors and Stanleys. But I am sorry to say that nothing else is gained by it. On this occasion, for the first time, Lord Hartington's habitual self-confidence completely deserted him. He was nervous to the very last degree, and it was evident that the three-quarters of an hour which he spent on his legs must have been three-quarters of an hour of agony and torture. At times it was really distressing to witness his embarrassment, and more than once he seemed positively on the point of breaking down. Of course, it was not likely that he would make much of a speech under these circumstances, and he did not. His sentence got constantly into the most utter confusion, and almost defied the skill of the reporters to make out their point or bearing. This was not, however, the worst. Having lost his self-command, he constantly let fall sentences of an unfortunately ambiguous character, or sentences which were capable of being interpreted in a way favourable to the view of Ministerial conduct which the Conservatives desire to get accepted. Of course, the Opposition could not resist the temptation of laughing or cheering ironically these slips, or even of laughing—I thought, under all the circumstances, rather cruelly—at the evident misery of the speaker. The Liberals at first tried to support his lordship by an encouraging cheer, but it was of no use. He floundered about in so hopeless a manner that there was nothing left for it but let him flounder through, and get back to his seat as he could; and this he eventually accomplished, although it is my impression that he did not at the time know whether he walked back on his head or his heels. It was a dead failure, caused, I have no doubt, by the nervousness incident to speaking for the first time as a Cabinet Minister on an important public question." General Peel spoke with his usual heartiness of manner, and his lively speech contrasted curiously, both in substance and form, with Lord Stanley's. It was full of telling, if not very elegant points, and with more broad humour than argument; and it diverged into discussions upon the merits of reform in general, instead of dwelling upon the amendment. The Conservatives were delighted, and the Liberals were amused. A short personal explanation from Mr. Kinglake, and a dreary lecture from Mr. Banks-Stanhope, brought the debate to a conclusion at twelve o'clock, in spite of an appeal to the House by Mr. Ayrton not to give way to a "feeble uxoriousness," but to continue the discussion, as in the good old times, till three and four in the morning.

On Friday evening only two speeches rose above the level of mediocrity, while much of the other speaking was decidedly wearisome. The two speeches referred to were those of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in defence of, and Mr. Mill in opposition to the amendment. Sir Bulwer Lytton received the close attention which is alway given to him, partly, perhaps, on account of the rarity of his appearance, and partly to an eloquence somewhat more ornate and elaborate than that which is generally addressed to the House of Commons, and as soon as he rose, the gallery opposite to him was immediately crowded with attentive listeners. Though Sir B. Lytton speaks in a loud and almost shouting voice—which, probably, is owing to his own deafness—his tones are anything but distinct, and, if you be any distance at all from him, it is difficult to distinguish anything more than a series of sounds sent forth in violent jerks. But if you are near him you enjoy a great treat. He was vociferously applauded throughout his speech, and when he resumed his seat, the cheering was kept up for an unusually long time. Mr. Mill's speech was a great contrast to his former efforts, both in manner and in the impression which it made upon a full and attentive House. He spoke more slowly, and was therefore much better heard than on former occasions. He was apparently nervous, and once or twice paused for a few seconds to recover the train of his argument. At these intervals he received an encouraging cheer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Bright, and, indeed, the whole of the Liberal party. His sentences, however, showed no trace of confusion; and he was throughout very warmly received by his own side of the House, without exciting, as on former occasions, any expressions of disapprobation from the other. When he sat down, a large number of members came up to congratulate Mr. Mill upon the success of a speech which proved at least his power of holding the attention of the House. A general departure followed, though there seemed about this time to be great eagerness on the part of the less conspicuous members on the Ministerial side to get a hearing. Sir George Grey's speech was short but lively, and was warmly applauded by his own side of the House, while Mr. Laing, who brought the debate to a close, though supported by much cheering from the Opposition, rather tired the House by a long disquisition on democracy, into which he diverged from his avowed object of defending the amendment.

The debate of Monday evening was on the whole the least interesting and presented the fewest incidents worthy of notice. The problem undertaken by most speakers seems now to be the repetition of previous arguments, in words not altogether identical with those already used; and several of the quotations supposed to establish certain charges against Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, or Mr. Horsman, must be already known by heart to listeners and debaters. A fair number of these personalities, which have rather lost their savour, diversified the discussion. Mr. Bright was mentioned by almost all the speakers, so frequently that any allusion to him was generally prefaced by an apology, though it still brought down the old emphatic cheer from the Conservative ranks. Mr. Gladstone was attacked in most of the Conservative speeches, and Mr. Lowe in most of the Liberal speeches; though it might have been supposed that their attitude with regard to Reform had by this time been determined. Mr. Maguire, who opened the evening's debate, had a good audience for a speech which was not characteristic, probably because it dealt with a subject which was not national. His tone was intentionally argumentative; but even in his personality he was not warm and impulsive, as he is when Ireland is his topic. Mr. Maguire spoke from the Opposition side (his usual place) in favour of the Government; and Lord Dunkellin rose at the backs of Ministers to signify his—temporary, as said—disalliance from them, and to make a speech carefully got up, and delivered with considerable glibness and success. It seemed as if Mr. W. E. Forster's cue was not to notice the political deserter whom he followed, for he never troubled himself with any of Lord Dunkellin's arguments, but took a line of his own, which was a plain and simple exposition of the social and political condition, and the personal characteristics, of the working classes. This he delivered in a gentle and kindly manner, and with a sort of coaxing of the Opposition not to be so frightened at that class as they professed themselves. Another Irish Liberal, Mr. M'Kenna, pronounced against the Franchise Bill; and the small hours having arrived, other small members had it all their own way, as usual. There was no little contest amongst them for a hearing, and they rose in battalions. Mr. Adderly is scarcely a minor debater, but he was one of those who occupied the hours devoted to the exercitations of that class. The critical moment of the evening was seized by Mr. Layard, on whom the Opposition made a set attack, ironically cheering his very first sentence, and jeering him all through, with a palpable design to put him out of temper—a thing which it is supposed in the House is not hard to accomplish. The situation was trying, because this was in a manner Mr. Layard's *début* in a party debate; for hitherto he has confined himself mainly, if not altogther, to speaking on the specialities of his department. He bore the trying ordeal very well, evincing a self-command for which he has not always has credit. Twice or thrice there were positive rows, owing to the excited state into which some gentlemen in white ties suffered themselves to be put by some of Mr. Layard's statements. These gentlemen were pronounced by the Speaker to be very much out of order indeed. After a series of calm but cutting sarcasms on parts of the speech of the gentleman whom he followed, Sir H. Cairns glided into one of those ingenious, subtle arguments which he brings into the House from the forum, but which are redeemed from being mere forensic exercitations by touches here and there of Parliamentary style and tactics. The honourable gentleman broke the charm which has hitherto brought on the adjournment of the debate at twelve o'clock, for it was much after one when he concluded, and past two before the House separated.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

THE day so long and anxiously anticipated by Lord Lyon's backers arrived without any alteration in the firm position he has occupied during the last few weeks in the betting quotations, and so sanguine were his supporters that odds of 7 to 4 were freely laid on him up to the close of the rooms on Monday night. The morning was bright and warm, and the dust rampant. The Prince of Wales was present, and was allowed to enjoy the sport unmolested by loyal but troublesome crowds. The attendance was beyond that of former occasions, the people, horse and foot, extending in a dense mass from the Stand, at the end of the Rowley Mile, to the Abingdon Bottom, and locomotion was positively dangerous. The field for the great race was larger than was at first expected—15 coming to the post out of the 17 coloured. Very little time was lost at the post, and at a few minutes past 3 o'clock Mr. M'George despatched them. Descending the Bushes-hill, the colours of the favourite were seen in front, and from that point the race was over. Only four were left in it as they came up the hill to the chair, Lord Lyon winning very cleverly, without being called upon. Monarch of the Glen so little fancied that 1,000 to 15 might have been obtained against him, finishing a length behind Lord Lyon, with Knight of the Crescent well up. Student ran fast to the bushes, where he dropped back, and Janitor was beaten at the distance. Freedom was ninth, and Auguste was last, pulling up lame. Mr. Sutton does not win a large sum over the race, but he stands to win an immense stake on his horse for the Derby. Lord Lyon's victory was particularly gratifying and popular, and the result was decidedly advantageous to the general public, who always stand a first class performer, with the certain addition of a good run for their money.

HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs. Criterion Course (6 furlongs). Won by Lord Westmoreland's b c Indian Star, by Sabreur or Underhand—Star of India, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; William Pitt, 3 yrs. 7st (2); Brick, 6 yrs, 8st 9lb (3). Eleven ran.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs. each, h. ft, for 2-yr-olds. Last half of Rowley Mile. 7 subs. Won by Lord Stamford's b f Cellina, by Newminster—Queen Bee, 8st 10lb; Hermit, 8st 7lb (2); Lady Hester, 8st 5lb (3); Marksman, 8st 7lb (4).

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes; a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for 3-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the owner of the second horse to save his stake. R.M. (1 mile 17 yards) 86 subs.

Mr. R. Sutton's Lord Lyon, by Stockwell—Paradigm (Thomas) 1
Mr. Naylor's Monarch of the Glen...... ..(Challoner) 2
Lord Exeter's Knight of the Crescent......(T. Ashmall) 3
Lord Glasgow's ro c Brother to Bird on the Wind (foaled in 1853)—Rapid Rhone's dam ..(J. Osborne) 4

The following also ran:—Count Batthyany's Mount Palatine, Duke of Beaufort's Jack-in-the-Green, Mr. Henry's Apsley, Count de Lagrange's Auguste, Mr. Merry's Student, Baron Rothschild's Robin Hood, Baron Rothschild's Janitor, Mr. Savile's Leybourne, Mr. Savile's Sealskin, Lord Stamford's Freedom, Mr. W. C. Brown's Harefield.

Betting: 75 to 40 on Lord Lyon, 9 to 2 agst Janitor, 10 to 1 agst Freedom, 33 to 1 each agst Student, Auguste and Apsley, 50 to 1 agst Monarch of the Glen, and 66 to 1 agst Knight of the Crescent. Place betting, 1, 2, 3 : 2 to 1 on Janitor, tk.; 6 to 4 agst Freedom, tk.; 5 to 1 agst Knight of the Crescent, tk.; and even on Janitor being first or second, tk. Robin Hood, who was sent to show the way for Janitor, made the running, and soon held a lead of half-a-dozen lengths. Wide on the left were Freedom and Monarch of the Glen; in the centre of the course The Student, Lord Lyon, Janitor, Apsley, Knight of the Crescent, and Auguste; and on the right were Leybourne, Sealskin, and the Rapid Rhone's dam colt, the rear being brought up by Jack-in-the-Green, Harefield, and Mount Palatine. They ran with little perceptible change to approaching the Bushes, where Robin Hood, The Student, Freedom, Apsley, and Auguste gave way, and Jack-in-the-Green, Mount Palatine, and Harefield dropped several lengths in the rear. Descending the Bushes-hill Lord Lyon took a clear lead, and Janitor falling back immediately afterwards, only Monarch of the Glen, Knight of the Crescent, and the Rapid Rhone's dam colt were left to dispose of, but Lord Lyon held his lead, after taking it, to the end, and won cleverly by a length; head between second and third, three lengths between third and fourth; Janitor was fifth, Leybourne sixth, Robin Hood seventh, Apsley eighth, Freedom ninth, Jack-in-the-Green tenth; and the last lot were Sealskin, The Student, Harefield, Mount Palatine, and Auguste; the latter, it was rumoured, pulled up lame.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

REAR-ADMIRAL G. St. Vincent King, who hoisted his flag on board the *Princess Royal* in February, 1864, and who proceeded shortly afterwards to the Cape of Good Hope and East India station, but was, on the 17th of January, 1865, appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Coast of China, with the temporary rank of vice-admiral, is now the second on the list for promotion, and already several officers have intimated to the proper quarter their readiness to accept the appointment of his successor.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.

A change of wind on the 13th instant in the Channel from east to west of south brought up to Spithead quite a fleet of sailing Indiamen, having troops on board, returning to England from service in India, and comprising the following ships:—The *Albert Victor*, Capt. Clark, from Calcutta, December 29, with time-expired men on board and the following officers—Lieutenants Blair, Barr, and Oakes, 1st battalion 7th; Lieut. Playfair, 107th; Assist.-Surg. Dunstans, 107th; Captain Foster, 2nd Dragoons. The *Winchester*, Captain Gideon, from Calcutta January 7, bringing the left wing of the 54th Regiment and other troops, comprising Major Thompson, in command; Captains Thompson, Newbolt, and Stevenson; Lieutenants Colville, Erskine, and Tarleton; Ensigns Carey and Skey; Mrs. Erskine and child, 60 non-commissioned officers and men, one woman, and two children, of the 54th Regiment. Lieut. Smith, 97th Regiment; Lieut. Bowling, 58th Regiment; Assist.-Surg. Venour, 46th, in medical charge; 146 time-expired men and invalids from various regiments serving in India, two women and three children. The *Tyburnia*, from Kurrachee, with troops, Major Majorson, 56th Regiment, in command, 302 troops, including 63 invalids, one woman, three children, with detachment of 56th Regiment; experienced very fine weather on the passage. The *Tyburnia* was bound to Plymouth, but the unsettled state of the weather determined Capt. Coote to push on for Portsmouth. Passengers:—Capt. Hyslop, 93rd Highlanders; Lieut. Hifferman, 19th Regiment; Lieut. Lock, 82nd Regiment; Assist.-Surg. Longhead, Mrs. Coote and child; five deaths on the voyage. The *Malabar*, from Calcutta on the 8th of January, with Lieut. Hutchins, 7th Hussars; Capt. Wedderburn, 1st battalion 7th Regiment: Ensign Lumley, 51st Regiment; Surg. Ryan, Bengal Artillery; Assist.-Surg. Barnwell, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Dixon, Bombay Artillery; and a number of time-expired and invalided soldiers. *The Dunphail Castle*, from Ceylon, bringing Capt. Floyd, Lieut. Taylor, Assist.-Surg. Onslow, and men of the 25th Regiment; Capt. Trydell, Ensign Evans, Ceylon Rifles; Surg. Hungerford, of the medical staff, and a number of men from various regiments. The *Roslin Castle*, from Calcutta, with 150 men (various) on board, accompanied by the following officers:—Major Nicholls, 46th; Lieut. Mills, 1st battalion, 11th; Lieut. Irving, 88th; and Quartermaster Blissett, 77th. The *St. Lawrence*, from Calcutta, with the head-quarters of the 54th regiment on board. On the 14th the *Cornwallis* arrived at Spithead, from Madras, with time-expired and invalided soldiers on board from various regiments serving in India.

The head-quarters of the 54th Regiment, the detachment of the 56th Regiment, and the time-expired and invalided soldiers who arrived in the *St. Lawrence*, *Winchester*, *Dunphail Castle*, and *Roslin Castle*, were all disembarked from those ships on the 14th instant in Portsmouth harbour. The 54th have gone into quarters at Gosport, the 56th detachment joined head-quarters at Portsmouth, the invalids were sent to the Royal Victoria Military Hospital at Netley, and the time-expired men to the depots of their several regiments. The troops brought to England in the *Tyburnia*, *Malabar*, *Albert Victor*, and *Cornwallis*, disembark from those ships at Portsmouth on the 16th. Never (says the Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times*) since the time of the Crimean campaign until Saturday have eight private ships been seen lying at Portsmouth at one time freighted with troops returning home from foreign service. There is a very large number of "time-expired" men among them. It is estimated that four-fifths of these men will re-enlist in the army within three or four weeks of their return home, the majority of them with the hope of soon finding themselves again *en route* for India. Surely some inducement might be held out to them to re-enlist in India, and thus save the heavy and apparently needless cost of their transport to England and back to India.

OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

The *Gazette* of the 13th inst. contains an order in council which, after reciting the acts and regulations already in force respecting the signing of officers' commissions, continues as follows:—

"Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the above-recited Act (Vic. 25), and in execution of the power thereby in her Majesty in Council vested, her Majesty is pleased, with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and doth hereby order—

"1. That where, prior to the date of this order, any person has been first appointed to an office in her Majesty's land forces or marines under her Majesty's royal sign-manual, but no commission has been issued to him signed by her Majesty, then that a commission shall be issued to every such person so appointed as aforesaid, signed in manner following, that is to say:—In any case of first appointment to her Majesty's land forces (except as in this clause after mentioned), by the Commander-in-Chief, or the Field-Marshal or General Commanding-in-Chief, and by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and in any case of first appointment to the Royal Marines, by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Admiralty; and in any case of first appointment as military chaplain, or commissariat or store officer, by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"2. That this order shall not prejudice or affect the said recited order, nor shall this order, or anything contained therein, be construed to prevent her Majesty from signing any commission, or to prevent any commission so signed from having the same validity and effect as if this order had not been made.

"And the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

"ARTHUR HELPS."

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

THE intelligence from Germany is far from reassuring. Prussia, in reply to the last Austrian note, has declined to accede to the demand for the demobilization of her forces, and still continues her military preparations. A whole batch of telegrams is daily published, reporting what is thought, said, and written about the question at Vienna and Berlin, but, though the tone of these despatches has been generally warlike, they are too indefinite to be of any real value. The *Independance Belge*, however, states that Austria has made a proposal to Prussia for a mutual and simultaneous disarmament, and it adds the expression of a belief that on this basis the dispute will be ultimately settled. It is also stated that Bavaria has offered to Prussia to mediate in the quarrel with Austria. Meanwhile there is little doubt that in Austria the probability of war is considered great, and in Italy armaments are proceeding at a rapid rate. There are rumours, however, that Prince Napoleon has gone to Florence to suggest an arrangement by which Austria and Italy might come to terms about Venetia; and though Prussian influence is believed to be in the ascendant in the Court of King Victor Emmanuel, it is very probable that the people of Italy would rather avoid an alliance with Count Bismarck. It was reported the other day that the Count had resigned, but the rumour turns out to be wholly without foundation.

A statement received from Vienna last week to the effect that all the German Governments had determined to reject the Prussian proposition for the reform of the Diet appears to have been premature. At any rate, there is no confirmation of the report from other quarters. On the other hand, the deputies of the Baden Legislative Chamber, at a meeting held in Carlsruhe, have decided that the proposal is worthy of support. The members of the Prussian National Verein have held a meeting in Berlin, and passed resolutions condemning any attempt on the part of Prussia to annex the Duchies by force, believing that such a course would lead to civil war in Germany, and the possible intervention of foreign powers. At the same time they took the opportunity of hinting to Count Bismarck that his project for a reform of the German Federal Constitution would have stood a better chance of success if he had acted loyally towards the constitution of his own country. The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin reports that peace meetings are being held throughout Prussia and Germany. "Everywhere the annexation policy is condemned. In northern and central Germany, however, Prussia's claim to command the military forces of the Duchies is pretty generally acknowledged, and its actual realization made dependent upon the voluntary assent of the Schleswig-Holsteiners and the institution of a Liberal Cabinet at Berlin. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the King on the necessity of preserving peace, lest the public prosperity might be stunted in its growth for many years to come." The telegram also informs us that at a meeting recently held in Berlin, resolutions were passed declaring that a war between Austria and Prussia would be a national misfortune; that a Liberal Prussian Ministry would alone command the general confidence required for Federal reform; and that the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein have an absolute right to dispose of their own future.

According to the *Morgenpost* of Vienna, the Emperor Napoleon has instructed his ambassador at Berlin to declare that, in the opinion of France, a reform of the Federal Union could not be accomplished without the consent of the great powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna at Paris; indeed, the belief is very general that the solution of the conflict between the two German Powers is to be sought for in Paris rather than in Berlin or Vienna; that the peace of Europe depends on the part the French Government is disposed to take; and that the uncertainty of the Continental Powers on that point is the great, if not the only, chance in favour of M. Bismarck. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

"Day after day the *Moniteur* is looked at for some word, some sign, however slight, to enable one to guess the intentions to the preferences of the Imperial Government. But there is nothing but the reproduction of the news given in the German papers. Frenchmen know as little what their Government intend doing or not doing as they do of what is passing in the moon. A financier of much renown made a laudable attempt to get at something from the Emperor an evening or two ago in a short conversation they had together in a saloon of the Tuileries. The Emperor gave him the opportunity be long desired by asking him what was the news of the day. The man of capital said that the news was, indeed, discouraging—the prospect was gloomy—speculation of every sort suffering, [illegible] low, and likely to be worse—and all was owing to the madness of the two great German Powers. The Emperor expressed his regret that matters should be so; but hoped that the panic was only temporary, and that affairs would get round again; 'but you may be sure Monsieur, that in any case I will not move the tip of my finger in this German quarrel; they must fight it out themselves;—France, you know, is neutral.' 'Ah! Sire, all that is very good, but one word from your Majesty would prevent war; neither Prussia nor Austria would persist if you spoke, and France would be relieved from her anxiety. One word, Sire—.' The Emperor looked fixedly for a moment at his interlocutor, smiled stroked his moustache, said '*Que voulez vous?*' and turned to talk with some one standing near. Those three words may signify nothing at all; or they may be as full of meaning as Lord Burleigh's shake of the head. They may mean that the utterer of them will do nothing to prevent a conflict between Prussia and Austria; that whichever party gains, he will not be a loser; that M. Bismarck knows well how far he may go without interference from France, and that the price of that non-interference is already settled."

The *Neues Fremdenblatt* of Vienna gives the following as the provisions of a treaty which it affirms to have been concluded between Prussia and Italy:—"Italy engages to declare war against Austria as soon as Prussia shall have either declared war or committed an act of hostility. Prussia engages to carry on the war until the mainland of Venetia, with the exception of the fortresses and the city of Venice, either is in the hands of the Italians or until Austria declares herself ready to cede it voluntarily. The Prussian Government further engages to obtain for Italy the possession of the mainland of Venetia, always excepting the fortresses, and will guarantee to Italy the maintenance of her present possessions. King Victor Emmanuel upon his part declares that he will attack Austria upon the Mincio with 80,000 men, and will throw 40,000 across the Po; at the same time the Italian fleet will cruise in the Mediterranean, will occupy the Austrian men-of-war, and make an attack upon Venice. King Victor Emmanuel further promises not to lay down his arms until the Prussians shall be in legal possession of the Elbe Duchies. The treaty is dated March 27, 1866, and signed by both Courts."

Both Austria and Prussia continue their military preparations, though with great secrecy and deliberation. The very slowness however, which is now shown by the Austrian authorities, is perhaps more dangerous than the ostentatious rapidity with which they proceeded at first. The whole army is, it is true, still on a peace footing, and no arrangements have yet been made for the purchase of horse for the artillery and cavalry; but all the commandants of the regiments which have been moved to the frontier and its vicinity have received orders to place them on a war footing directly they receive a telegram to that effect from the Minister of War. Cracow, which will probably be one of the first places attacked by Prussia, as it is not a part of the Federal territory, and, being the centre of a network of railways, is a strategical point of the first importance, is being strongly fortified, and several companies of the "Schmerling," "Carl Ferdinand," and "Steiningen" regiments have been sent to strengthen its garrison. The feeling in the whole of Austria, with the single exception perhaps of Venetia, is strongly in favour of a war against Prussia, and in Galicia and Hungary the desire to fight the Prussians is so strong that it is proposed to form volunteer corps in those countries to co-operate with the regular army.

The forces the different German States can bring into the field are thus given by the *Times'* correspondent at Vienna. When on a full war footing the Austrian Army consists of 579,000 men. The Prussian Army, including the Landwehr, or militia, is composed of 566,150 men. In case of extreme need Bavaria can have an army of 90,000 men, but at present her whole available force is 59,948 men. The Hanoverian army is about 25,500 strong, and the Saxon is of the same strength. Wurtemburg can bring 23,800 men into the field, and Baden about 18,700. Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel have together about 24,000 men under their command.

The *Correspondent* of Nuremburg relates an amusing incident connected with the dispute in Germany. Several German States having expressed a wish to provide their troops with the needle guns, Prussia obligingly furnished them with the arms required and took their old muskets in exchange. As, however, the new rifles can only be used with ammunition furnished by the Prussian Government, Prussia may, by withholding it, prevent a shot from being fired by those States without her consent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that if the object of Mr. Stephens (the "Head Centre") in coming to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or his person, it has proved a failure. A writer who declares that he spent some hours in company a few evenings ago "at the house of an illustrious academician, who desired to surprise his guest by the presence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government," thus relates his impressions:

"The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing throughout a modest demeanour; waiting to be addressed before speaking to anyone, and answering all questions put to him in a simple and natural manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, imprisonment and his plans, he said:—'My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison, I was treated with the utmost regard. I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the English Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, 'how did you manage to leave Ireland?' 'Once out of prison I fled to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a reward of 40,000*l*. was offered for me, and that anyone who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin dead or alive. I remained up to the time of my getting on board ship in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refuge I was well known. Indeed, I was expected there. Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans?' 'I am going to America for an army of 200,000 men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke.'"

ITALY.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

The military preparations in Italy have caused some alarm to Austria, and Prince Metternich has, it is said, found means to convey to the Italian Government, through an Italian diplomatist in Paris, his desire for an explanation on the subject. The Florentine Cabinet has given the stereotyped reply on such occasions, namely, that it was obliged to arm because Austria was arming. The official and semi-official papers of Italy continue to assert that no supplementary credit has as yet been opened by the Government to provide for the eventuality of a war; but this does not prevent all sorts of warlike preparations being made, and although the idea of an alliance with Prussia is anything but a popular one, a war is still looked forward to with a certain degree of confidence in Government circles. The desire for war is also said to be daily growing stronger among the people, especially in the southern districts, and every rumour of military preparation is eagerly caught at.

The following information respecting the naval force of Italy has been officially circulated among the members of the Chamber. The Italian fleet consists of six iron-clad frigates of the first class, two iron-clad corvettes of the first class, two gunboats of the first class, four of the second class, and two floating batteries, making twenty-three vessels of 8,248 horse-power, and carrying 418 guns and 3,738 men. The screws are as follows: eight frigates of the first class, one of the second, three corvettes of the first class and three of the second, and five gunboats of the second class, making twenty vessels of 6,780 horse-power, and carrying 544 guns and 7,155 men. There are also twenty-five paddle ships of 6,050 horse-power, carrying 118 guns and 3,381 men, and four sailing vessels with forty-two guns and 632 men. The transports consist of twenty-four ships of 4,300 horse-power and 3,220 men.

The enthusiasm with which the proposal to wipe off the national debt by voluntary subscriptions was at first received has now greatly cooled down. More than twenty millions have been subscribed, but the sum actually paid up to the 3rd inst. was only 1,032,593 francs. An interesting pamphlet on this subject has been published by Signor Cibrario, son of the ex-Minister, in which he proves that the very utmost which it would be possible to obtain by way of voluntary subscription would be 140,000,000 francs, which is not a thirtieth part of the debt.

The Italian Government is said to have accurate information of the progress of the Papal army. For some time past, recruits have been coming in at the rate of about fifty a day, and the whole of the new levies, including the Antibes legion, by this time amount to 6,000 men. Of the old Papal troops, about the same number is said to remain, so that the total force is not much short of 12,000 men. Among the new levies are a considerable number of young men of good families from France, Belgium, &c., who are content to serve in the ranks as private soldiers for the sake of their religion and of the temporal power of the Pontiff. No pains are spared to stimulate religious fanaticism, and to give to the service of Pius IX. the dignity and prestige of a crusade.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

A movement has been made in Bucharest towards getting a ruler in the place of Prince Couza. The provisional Government and the Ministers put forward Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as a candidate for a place of Prince of Roumania, under the title of Charles I. A popular vote was taken on the subject, and the result is stated to have been the unanimous election of Prince Charles as the future ruler of the united principalities. There is, however, a separatist agitation in Moldavia, which has resulted in a riot at Jassy; but that the movement has not met with very extensive popular support may be gathered from the fact that the insurgents only numbered 200, and were speedily dispersed. It is again stated, apparently upon good authority, that Russia is accumulating a considerable force on the Bessarabian frontier; and Turkey is about to put an army of 75,000 men on a war footing.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the new Rouman Government will have to contend is the ruinous state of the finances of the country. A very startling statement on this subject has been drawn up by the Finance Minister. When Couza became Hospodar in 1859, the national debt was 28,664,094 piastres, 20,474,068 of which belonged to Wallachia, and the rest to Moldavia. The debt is now, after seven years of Couza's government, 1,408,455,540 piastres, or nearly 21,000,000*l*., which, compared with the revenue, which is estimated for the year 1866 at 126,000,000 of piastres, is a debt twice as large as that of Austria, whose financial exhaustion is notorious. Besides this, nearly the whole army has not received any pay for two years, and the officials for four, and even the schools and benevolent institutions have not been paid for six months.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

ST. PETERSBURG, *April 17*—The peasant, Ossip Ivanhof, who saved the Emperor's life in the recent attempt at assassination, has been ennobled. The would-be assassin is a Russian. There were great rejoicings yesterday in the streets and in the theatres. The Emperor appeared at the balcony of his palace and in the streets, and visited the Smolensk convent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

(From the Overland Mail, April 18.)

THE news from Germany this morning is still unfavourable to peace. The Prussian reply to the Austrian note of the 7th inst. was delivered yesterday by Baron von Werther to the Austrian Minister for Foreign affairs. The note declines to accede to the Austrian demand that Prussia should desist from military preparations, and points out that Austria, having been the first to arm, should also be the first to restore her military establishment to a peace footing. The Vienna papers assert that Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to Count Mensdorff, in which her Majesty expresses "her high approval of the attitude maintained by the Austrian Government in its dispute with Prussia." [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 18TH APRIL.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has directed the republication of a notification issued by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 18th November, 1864, and giving the holders of the Four per Cent. Sicca Rupee Loans the option of converting them into four per cent. securities of a loan in the Government rupee, at the intrinsic rate of Rs. 106.10.8 current Government rupees for every 100 sicca rupees.

Advices from Liverpool announces the failure of a firm in the cotton trade with large liabilities. The loss, however, will fall mostly abroad. Nothing certain is known with respect to the liquidation, but it is expected to be unfavourable. The difficulties of the house are stated to have been partly caused by law suits in which they have recently been engaged.

It has transpired that Mr. Jose Perez, one of the partners in the well-known house of Pinto, Perez, Ashley, and Co., Spanish merchants, who failed on 7th inst., has obtained advances to a large extent on duplicate bills of lading, and has disappeared. A warrant has accordingly been issued for his apprehension. It is understood that the liquidation of the estate of this house will be very unfavourable.

Advices from Liverpool announce the failure of Messrs. Hardy and Wild, of Runcorn, an old-established firm in the corn trade, with liabilities amounting to about 40,000*l*.

At a meeting of creditors of Mr. Charles Lungley shipbuilder, held on the 6th inst., a statement was submitted, showing liabilities for 86,603*l*., and assets for 103,508*l*., thus leaving a nominal surplus of 16,905*l*. Several of the items among the assets, however, seemed to be considered doubtful. Finally, a resolution was adopted to wind up under inspection. It is understood that the difficulties of Mr. Lungley are wholly apart from his connexion with the Millwall Company, of which he is now the manager.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Freeling Wilkinson, the late managing director of the Joint-Stock Discount Company, has been held at the London Tavern, but reporters for the press were refused admission.

At a meeting on the 10th inst. of the creditors of Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge and Co., bankers, of St Paul's-churchyard, whose failure was announced about the middle of last month, the statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities 171,026*l*., against assets 36,455*l*., besides the surplus value of property in the hands of secured creditors, and other assets of doubtful or unascertained value. The claims on the several separate estates of the partners, it was stated, would absorb their separate assets. Resolutions were passed that the affairs should be wound up under inspection, and it was stated that, as soon as sufficient assents to the resolution should be received, a first dividend of 3*s*. in the pound will be payable. An additional 1*s*. 6*d*. will be paid before long, making together 4*s*. 6*d*. in the pound. There may be a further slight distribution, but this is quite uncertain.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India will be held on the 19th instant, to declare a dividend.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is called for the 4th of May, and the annual meeting of the Great Southern of India Railway Company for the 30th inst.

The appearance of the stock markets during all the earlier part of the week under notice was decidedly unfavourable, and in some securities almost a panic has prevailed, owing to the news of the refusal of Prussia to accede to the demands of Austria. Although there is a general reluctance to believe that the great German Powers will plunge into war, the speculators are disposed to argue that, even should negotiations be entered upon, the markets will remain in a sensitive condition. Consols, however, derive exceptional support from the continued investments by the public, and have closed at a slight recovery. The most important fall has been in foreign stocks. Loans upon some of these securities appear to have been called in at a moment when the position of foreign politics is unusually uncertain, and when, consequently, there is scarcely any *bona fide* demand for investment.

During the last two or three days, however, the general appearance of the various markets has been better.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
April 12	S. Fillians	Ferguson	Liverpool.
	Challenger	Laing	Do.
13	Black Eagle	Bassett	Do.
	Astarte	Dodd	Do.
	City of Richmond	Gregory	Do.
	G. F. O'Heyn	Starke	Do.
	Glendower	Counter	Do.
	Levanter	Lane	Do.
14	Roodee	Davis	Do.
	Dhollera	Starkie	Do.
	Sarah Newman	Davies	Do.
15	Aphrodita	Fitzsimons	Do.
	Princess Royal	Stevenson	Do.
	Vancouver	McLay	Do.
	Alaric	Theakstone	Do.
	Derbyshire	Summerson	Do.
16	Havering	Parker	London.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
April 11	Caprera	Henderson	Liverpool.
12	Taranaki	Wright	Greenock (for Kurrachee.)
13	Savannah		Clyde (for Kurrachee.)
	Defiance	Symons	Liverpool.
	Owangondy	Brown	Do.
	Florence Nightingale	Harrison	Do.
14	Belle Isle	Webster	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Dhuleep Singh, Bombay for Liverpool, Feb. 16, 33 S., 32 E.

E. Boustead, Bombay for Liverpool, March 2, 21 S., 2 E.

Tiburnia, Bombay for London, April 9, 48·58 N., 15·30 W.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 11TH MAY.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 12¼ to Rs. 12½ dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 1⅞ to Rs. 2 pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 7¼ to Rs. 7½.

Exchange, 2s. 1d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 17s. 6d. to £1.
Jute, £1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d.
Seeds, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-10.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 3-15.
Market for Mule Twist, 9 as. 5 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, dull.
Market for Twist, drooping.

KURRACHEE, 10th May.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 10th May.

Steamer *Nyphon* sailed for China.

French steamer *Erymanthe*, from Calcutta, anchored.

MADRAS, 10th May.

Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Bombay via Southern Forts.

NEGAPATAM, 10th May.

Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Madras.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

HER MAJESTY'S screw frigate *Octavia*, Commodore Hillyer, left Bombay yesterday for Trincomalee.

MR. Brown, the Magistrate, disposed of a number of Municipal cases yesterday afternoon.

WE understand that Mr. Louis, Barrister-at-Law, is a candidate for the situation of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 5th instant was 48 feet and five-tenths; and in the corresponding week during the last year it was 45 feet and eight-tenths.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Yesterday two hack-buggy drivers, named respectively Ibram Jumall and Cassum Jumall, were sentenced each to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail, for driving their buggies in a rash and negligent manner.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. WORGAN, R. A., has assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Pensioners' Home, vice Col. Murray, proceeded on furlough to Europe; and Major H Day has been appointed Treasurer to the Home in lieu of Captain Turner, who is about to leave Bombay.

WE understand that the Chiefs of Jumkhundee, Sanglekur, and Koorundwarkur propose to open a Law Class at Belgaum in honour of His Excellency the Governor, in addition to a statue voted by the Sirdars of the Deccan. The Chief of Koorundwarkur has already subscribed Rs. 18,000 for the Law Class.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and especially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

IN January last an information was laid before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court by Mr. George Latham, the then Chief Engineer of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, against a Portuguese named Manoel Rozario, a contractor for supplying sand to the said Company, charging him with cheating. On Thursday last the names of the prosecutor and the defendant were called out, but neither of them being present in Court, His Worship dismissed the case.

THE Wellington Fountain, which has been for the last three or four years in course of construction, having been at length completed, was inaugurated last night, when for the first time the gilded lamps, eight in number, were lit up. Notwithstanding all the time and money spent upon its construction, it is as a work of art a very sorry affair indeed, and so far as the water works are concerned, is little short of a miserable failure. *Punch's* oft derided "Trafalgar fountains" in their worst days were perfection when compared with the Bombay attempt.

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday:—From Kurrachee, max. 14 hours 26 minutes, min. 7 hours 50 minutes. From Madras, max. 22 hours 1 minute, min. 21 hours 19 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 28 hours 25 minutes, min. 7 hours 9 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 6 hours 36 minutes, min. 0 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 7th, and Continent of Europe 7th. Oldest dates from United Kingdom, 3rd 4th and 5th; Continent of Europe 5th and 6th May.

A CURIOUS accident happened in the harbour on Thursday last, which it was at one time feared would have ended most disastrously. A cargo boat was lying alongside the ship *Milton* receiving goods for Tudor and Co. Nearly 200 cases of a highly inflammable oil had been lowered into the boat, the tindal and lascars of which were repeatedly warned to be careful of fire. Notwithstanding this caution they proceeded to cook their food in the usual way, and as one of the cans happened to leak and its contents ran towards their fire, a terrible blaze all at once arose. Great consternation ensued, and the [illegible] not been for the promptitude and courage displayed by a gentleman named Smith, in Tudor & Co.'s employ, the chances are that the *Milton* as well as the cargo boat would have been burned to the water's edge. This young fellow jumped into the boat, and although in imminent peril, managed to heave the whole 200 cases overboard. None of the crew, strange to say, assisted him, although situated as the boat was, the vessel must have taken fire if the conflagration had extended to the other cases of oil. To have cut the boat adrift with the tide setting up the harbour would in all probability have created a greater catastrophe. The greater part of the cans, we hear, were afterwards recovered.

THE following passengers will proceed on Monday, the 14th instant, by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.—Mr. Black.

For Suez.

Mr. C. Wingfield,
,, P. V. Reid,
,, and Mrs. C. Ludswitz,
Mr. R. J. Booth,
,, Johnson,
,, A. W. Dutton.

For Marseilles.

Mrs. Gonne and child,
Mr. and Mrs Robertson,
A Lady,
Mr. Mansfield,
Captain Carnell,
Mr. and Master Windle,
,, Maxwell,
,, W Bond,
Lieut. J. Poynter,
Mr. R. Griesinger,
Brigadier Genl. A. Wild,
Mrs. Melville,
A Gentleman,
Mr. F. M. Evans,
,, and Mrs. Hore,
,, Jamsetjee Pallonjee,
,, C. F. Kelly,
,, and Mrs. F. Matthew,
,, ,, D. M. Lalcaca,
A Gentleman,
A Native Gentleman.
Mr. Stephens,
,, Dadabhoy Byramjee.

For Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. White and child,
Lieut. Repton and 2 children,
Mr. and Mrs. Cooke,
Mrs. Campbell,
,, Haines,
Major Cunning,
Mr. W. Watson,
Mrs. Gordon and child,
Captain Fuller, R. E.
Mrs. Wood and 3 children,
Mr. John Silk,
Two Ladies,
Dr. A. Royle, R. A.
Capt. and Mrs. Wahab,
Conductor J. Payn.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th May, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	48,277	15	10
Merchandize	75,328	14	0
Total...	123,606	13	10
Corresponding Week in May, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	43,694	6	9
Merchandize	16,403	3	3
Total...	60,097	10	0
Increase...	63,509	3	10

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE directors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, in anticipation of the general meeting convened for the 25th instant, have issued the following singularly unfavourable report, which shows how completely this establishment has been in the hands of unworthy or neglectful agents abroad. The result has been heavy losses at various points of the bank's operations:—

"The directors regret to have to lay before the shareholders so unfavourable a statement as that now presented of the transactions of the bank. The losses on sterling dishonoured bills falling due during the past year have been duly estimated at 123,000*l*., and the directors have written off that sum accordingly. During the share mania in Bombay last year, the agent, Mr. De Quadros, having involved the bank by imprudent advances to speculators, the chief manager went out in June last to inspect the condition of that agency. He has only just returned, and estimates the losses thus incurred at 89,000*l*. The directors have written off that sum. In October last intelligence reached the directors that Mr. Newby, who had been appointed by the late Commercial Bank of India as their agent in San Francisco, for the purchase of bullion for remittance to China, had advanced moneys on the security of certain shares. On investigation it appeared that a sum of 196,782*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. had been lent by him on mining shares, none of which could at present be realised except at a ruinous depreciation.* The directors have written off a sum of 118,233*l*, which, in the present uncertain value of these securities, is as much as they think they are warranted in writing off as actually lost. The agents at Bombay and San Francisco have of course been dismissed. In November last the directors received intelligence of the death of Mr. Wiggins, the bank's manager in the East, and agent at Shanghai. Their new manager reports, upon taking charge of that agency, certain irregular transactions on the part of Mr. Wiggins, partly by purchases of land, partly by other speculations undertaken, as it is alleged, on behalf of the bank, which have resulted in losses amounting to about 53,000*l*. The directors do not, of course, recognise the liability of the bank to bear these losses; and they have given directions to recover the amount from Mr. Wiggins' estate, and from the parties who assisted him in these transactions, which they hope to be able to do. The losses from bad debts at that agency have been great, and the directors have written off 38,267*l*., being the amount as estimated. The remainder of the sum written off consists of 5,000*l*. for a bad debt at Hong Kong, and 1,500*l*. for bad debts at Calcutta. The directors beg to remark, that on the transfer of the business of the branches of the late Commercial Bank of India on Jan. 1, 1865, they took over, after a period of unusual prosperity, a staff and a system not organised by themselves, and which might fairly be assumed to have some imperfection, inasmuch as the difficulty of obtaining at Bombay a body of directors with sufficient time at command was a main reason for establishing the head-quarters of the bank in London. It was under such circumstances, before the character and qualification of its officers could be ascertained, and before faults of system could be discovered and rectified, that the directors had to face a season of almost unparalleled commercial vicissitude, in which, owing to the failures of numerous firms of high standing and reputation, it would have been impossible to avoid all loss The directors, whilst recognizing the unfortunate character of the report now presented, have felt it their duty to make that report without reserve. They deeply regret that it is, of course, out of the question to offer any dividend; but they would call the attention of the shareholders to the exceptional character of the greater part of the late losses, as affording ground for a more hopeful view of the banks' position and prospects for the future. Since the last meeting, H. D. Cartwright, Esq., has resigned his seat as director; and Walter Evans Gledstanes, Esq., has joined the board, and this election is submitted for the approbation of the shareholders. In pursuance of the terms of the deed of settlement, two of the directors, Frederick Chapman and Edward Thornton, Esqs., go out by rotation, and they offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Robert Strong and John Ball, Esqs., also offer themselves for re-election.—By order of the court.

"D. ALLARDICE, Secretary."

From the following profit and loss account it appears that the reserve fund of 169,301*l*. has been entirely swept away, and that, moreover, the bank starts afresh with a balance of 65,757*l*. on the wrong side of the profit and loss account.

"To written off for estimated loss on past due sterling bills, 123,000*l*.; to written off for losses incurred at the various branches and agencies, 252,000*l*; total, 375,000*l*.

"By balance brought forward from 31st December, 1864, 69,501*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*; by net profit at head office and branches for the year 1865, after deducting rent, salaries, current expenses, &c., 70,439*l*, 15*s*. 6*d*.; by reserve fund, 169,301*l*.; by balance to debit of profit and loss (new account), 65,751*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*.; total, 375,000*l*."—*Overland Mail, April* 18.

* The agency is debited by the Shanghai branch from which the money was received, with a total amount of 221,034*l*., and the difference is under inquiry.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A SHEEP.—Dajee Wittoo and Wittoo Toolajee, privates in H. M.'s 4th Rifles, were charged with stealing a sheep, worth Rs. 8, the property of Rowjee Hurry. The prosecutor, a dealer in sheep, was at 9 o'clock this morning sitting while his sheep were grazing on the Esplanade, when he saw the two prisoners lifting and carrying away a sheep. He cried out, and a sepoy seized both the prisoners with the sheep.

His Worship convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to the House of Correction for a fortnight each.

RESISTING A POLICEMAN.—Gunoo Hurba was charged with resisting Khundoo Sutwa, a police constable, while in the execution of his duty. While the prisoner in the last case were in the complainant's custody, the prisoner went up, caught him by the coat, and raised his fist to strike him telling him to let him go. He (complainant) was on duty at the time.

His Worship upon the evidence convicted the prisoner of a common assault, and fined him two rupees.

Mooljee Sewjee vs. Kessowjee Naik.

THE enquiry into the charge of assault preferred against the defendant was resumed this day. The crowd of Bhattias and other natives in Court was as great as on the preceding day, the interest taken by them in the case arising from the high position of the defendant in the Hindoo community.

Mr. Louis, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Manisty for the defendant.

Veerjee Assoo, who, having failed to appear at the former hearing, was brought up on a warrant, was the first witness examined to-day. He said he did not attened yesterday, because the complainant told him the previous evening that the case had been settled. He kept a grain-dealer's shop on the Bhat Bazar Road, near the shop of two of the witnesses who had been already examined. He was not in his shop between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst., and he did not at any time that morning see either the complainant or the defendant. He saw no crowd that morning near his shop. He returned from the bunder to his shop about 10 o'clock that forenoon. He went to the bunder at 7 o'clock that morning for the purpose of landing goods, which he had purchased of Mahomed Seedick. He went to take delivery of the goods, but did not know the name of the vessel from which they were landed. He did not remember the name of any person to whom he sold the goods, but they were entered in his books. He sold from 200 to 300 bags of rice that morning. He did not exactly remember the number of bags: it might have been from 200 to 250. He did not remember the gross price at which the bags were sold.

Mr. Louis requested that the enquiry might be suspended for a short time, to admit of the witness producing his books.

Mr. Manisty submitted that any entries in the man's books could not be material to the present charge of assault.

His Worship remarked he could see with what object Mr. Louis required the production of the books, but he did not think it was necessary to suspend the case for a purpose which was not material to the charge before him.

Mr. Louis argued with considerable force and appealed to His Worship not to adhere to a strictly technical procedure in a case like this where there was abundance of presumable evidence that one of the parties had originated a combination to defeat the ends of justice—a wicked and unjust combination of the caste which had been the means of excommunicating the complainant from the caste, and which was organised in order to prevent the complainant from obtaining justice in this Court for a gross wrong. Where, in a case like this, there was a strong presumption that a statutable offence was being systematically committed, in furtherance of the purposes of an organised combination, which are wicked and inimical to the interests of justice and the liberty of the subject, it was His Worship's duty as a magistrate to take judicial cognisance thereof. In this case, the present and preceding witnesses were on the learned counsel's brief put down as witnesses decidedly friendly to the complainant, and as persons who saw the assault committed upon him, yet each and all of them had shown a determination to suppress the truth and to defeat the ends of justice. The defendant, the learned counsel remarked, was greatly mistaken if he thought that, in getting the case dismissed in this Court, he could successfully put a stop to the complainant ever afterwards obtaining justice for the gross wrong which had been done him. A wicked combination of a society of men sought to defeat justice in this case, and the learned counsel trusted His Worship would support him in his [illegible]

After some discussion, His Worship granted Mr. Louis's application, and the witness was asked if he would produce his books. He said he did not see what business the Court had with his books, and that he was unwilling to produce them. On being told by His Worship that he would commit him in that case to the House of Correction for a month, and continue him in jail until, within that period, he expressed his willingness to produce them, the witness said he would produce them at once. He was accordingly sent with a European constable of police to fetch his books from his shop; and the case was adjourned for an hour.

On the case being resumed in the afternoon, the witness, in answer to Mr. Louis, pointed to several entries in one of two books, which he brought from the shop, stating they related to rice bags which, he said, he sold on the 3rd instant. The entries were made by his mehta; and he could not tell the complainant at his (witness) shop this morning, that he would deny before the magistrate all knowledge of the assault, as he did not desire to injure either him (the complainant) or the defendant.

The complainant was here recalled, and further examined by Mr. Louis.—He said he had been excommunicated from the caste in consequence of his having taken steps to get his share in a house, which was recently purchased by the defendant, a leading man of the caste. The witness gave some further evidence which, in His Worship's opinion, did not bear directly upon the charge.

Mr. Manisty, in addressing the Court for the defence, stated that the only reason why complainant was turned out of the caste, was, that he did not adhere to the religious tenets and observances of the caste. Kesowjee Naik and his son were on the morning of the 3rd inst., driving along the Bhat Bazar Road, when the complainant went up to the gharry and spoke a few words to Kessowjee. A police chowkey was not far, and seeing the gharry stopping in the road, two policemen went up to it and spoke to the defendant's son not to allow sand to lie in the road in front of a house which he is building in the street. Nothing further occurred, and the carriage drove away. There was no reason to suppose that any of the witnesses spoke untruth. Unfortunately Kessowjee was in a high position, and the complainant's object, in bringing this charge, might be either to get money for an amicable settlement, or that Kessowjee would use his influence to restore him (complainant) to the privileges of the caste.

Nursey Kessowjee, the defendant's son, and two policemen were then examined for the defence. Their evidence showed that no assault whatever was committed upon the complainant; that the whip was in Nursey's hand all the time the carriage stopped in the road; and the complainant made no report whatever of having been assaulted to either of the policemen who were present on the occasion.

Mr. Louis addressed the Court in reply, submitting that the balance of probability in the case was every way with the complainant.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that it was unfortunately, one of those cases in which one could not help thinking that the whole truth had not been elicited. He was, however, bound to decide according to the evidence before him. Taking the whole of the evidence into consideration, and judging from the balance of testimony in the case, His Worship thought the charge was not proved, and he therefore dismissed it.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—11TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—James Berry, a guard in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was placed at the bar charged with assaulting one William Edgings.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

The complainant stated—I am a guard on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I know the prisoner, who is also a guard on the same Railway. Yesterday, at half-past 3 P. M., I was in a prostitute's house at Grant Road. Defendant was there. I fell asleep in the house. The prisoner was not then there. I woke up at 5 o'clock; the prisoner was then present when I missed rupees fifteen from my pocket, and my whistle from my belt. I saw the prisoner in the compound after I had missed my money and whistle. I accused him of robbing me. He swore at me, and said he was the man for me. At the same time he threw a stone at me, which struck me on the head, wounding me severely. I fell down, and got up again to defend myself. He then drew from his pocket the clasp knife now produced, opened it, and made a stab at me. The knife struck my left hand and cut my fingers. He made a second stab at me with the knife, and cut two of my fingers. He then ran away. I gave information to the police, and he was arrested with the knife and the whistle.

His Worship sent the prisoner to the House of Correction to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—11TH MAY.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Joshua Brooks vs. Premchund Motichund.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 1,600, being the difference of sale on one share of the Bombay Reclamation Company purchased by defendant at Rs. 6,000 premium on 13th February last, and afterwards resold in the market at Rs. 4,400 premium, the excess of Rs. 600 being abandoned to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The plaintiff, it appears, had purchased a number of shares of the different companies from Mr. Somnarrayen Nundnarrayen, a broker, and had sold one of the Bombay Reclamation Company to the defendant at Rs. 6,000 premium. Repeated applications were made to the defendant to take delivery of the share and to pay the amount for the same, and on his failing to do so, he, the plaintiff, sold it by auction, and thus sustained a loss of Rs. 1,600, which he now sought to recover.

The plaintiff and a number of his witnesses were examined, who proved the above facts.

The defendant had no witnesses, but his pleader, Mr. Jehanghir, addressed at length.

His Honor entered a verdict for him for Rs. 700.

Rustomjee Hirjeebhoy Wadia vs. J. Bider, Master of the ship Mahmanda.

Mr. Jehanghir, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that in this case his client sought to recover Rs. 139-6-8, being his commission for procuring for the defendant freight from Bushire to Bombay as per charterparty, on Rs. 5,577 at Rs. 2-8 per cent.

The defendant was not present in Court, but a certificate was presented on his behalf, from which it appeared that he was unable to attend the Court on account of sickness.

Mr. Jehanghir objected to postpone the case, and stated that the defendant was not actually sick, but wanted to leave Bombay without paying the amount due to his client. It subsequently turned out that the defendant had no witnesses to produces in Court, and hence he remained absent.

The plaintiff proved his claim and His Honor accordingly entered a verdict for him.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEEMUCH, 7TH MAY.

"An't please you, my lord, there's a man to be hanged."

Yes, we have had amusements of all kinds and descriptions to enliven us.

"But to see a man swing
"At the end of a string,
"With his neck in a noose, will be quite a new thing,"

and decidedly calculated to raise our spirits.

The man who is to suffer for his misdeeds is a murderer. His victim was a woman, who, being poor, old, and ugly, was, of course, a witch. I have not got the story quite pat, but it is something in this wise:—

Phin, the murderer, possessed a sweetheart, or pet cat, or heifer; some animal in fact, it does not matter what. The old woman was supposed to have bewitched it, whatever it was, and it died. Phin took counsel with his *Bhaie*, and they determined to destroy the old woman in revenge. It seems to have taken them some time to mature their plans, but at last the ruffians found an opportunity. They attacked the reputed witch and her daughter. The elder woman perished horribly, and the younger was fearfully wounded. The miscreants are now to enjoy their reward. One is to receive the "wages of sin," but the other, with a mistaken leniency, is to be transported for life. The execution is to take place as near Neemuch as possible; but the spot appointed for it is in Mewar, the scene of this cold-blooded atrocity. I hope the example will do good to the natives, but I am afraid they will look on the exhibition as a mere *tamasha*, and fail to be duly impressed thereby.

Urgent orders have been received to furnish plans and estimates for a new fort and arsenal at Mhow. A question arises whether Mhow is the true strategic centre of this port of India. I suspect that political, rather than military, reasons determine the strength of the various stations here.

Neemuch has been entertaining itself and its General at a series of big dinners. Talking of dinners, how much more pleasant it is to dine *a la Russe* than in the old-fashioned English way. A table crowded with hot meats is a dreadful sight this hot weather. The hot unctuous savour of the viands seems to satisfy the cravings of hunger long before the viands themselves find their way down the red lane. Glass, flowers, fruit, bright silver, and a snowy table cloth, are each and all cool looking objects to gaze at, and at a table thus decked one may enjoy one's saddle of mutton, without being obliged to sniff the pungent odours of unwholesome made dishes.

Our *shikarees* have been pretty fortunate. I know they have polished off four tigers and some bears. How many more have been slain I know not. The party has lately been increased by the addition of another young officer from camp. I hope he will enjoy the heat, which I hear is fearful. Those lying prophets, the natives!—they promised us rain, and lo! dust in abundance. The health of the troops continues pretty good. A few cases of opthalmia have occurred. The hospitals are very hot, notwithstanding the tatties and punkahs. The Artillery hospital is particularly badly situated, and is a low long building. Water is getting scarce, and the gardens are beginning to suffer. I hope we shall not have to turn out of camp, and go about the country in search of water.

The tents that were sent down from Nusseerabad the other day for the use of the flying column were nearly all condemned as unserviceable by a special committee.

In my last letter I am afraid I forgot to place the names of Captain and Mrs. Shipton among the fashionable arrivals from Poona. I am penitent for my fault. I am sorry to say that I am at the end of my tether, and must consequently stop, as otherwise I must retrogade or move in a circle.

BENGAL.

WE see from *Bonnaud's Calcutta Commercial Guide*, for the month of April, that the amount of Customs actually collected on Imports and Exports, during the month of March, exhibited a decrease of Rs. 10,09,838 on the same month of last year. The Imports and Exports, for the month of April, exceed those of the same month [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON: GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes.............. 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .. .. at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11⅞d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .....at 1s. 11⅞d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand ....
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight..................... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England, and London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0½d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाक अफ हीदुस्टान, चाइना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up............................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.......... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Governmen Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
[illegible]
Interest [illegible] on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and [illegible] 50,000, and 3 per cent. per annum on balances [illegible] than Rs. 500.
Interest is [illegible] more than Rs. 50,000 except by special [illegible].
[illegible]
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. [illegible] do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. [illegible] do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. [illegible] do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. [illegible] do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for [illegible] and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice [illegible]. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. [illegible] minimum rate of discount rising or falling [illegible] 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves [illegible] off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits on giving [illegible] notice.
Government Paper and other [illegible] for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the [illegible] of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement [illegible] Paper on account of Constituents and forward [illegible] Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *The Manager,* [illegible]
Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. [illegible]

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
PRINTED ON CLOTH. LARGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Aunt Louisa's London Toy Books,—Nursery Rhymes. Childhood's Happy Hours. Railway A. B. C. Each.	1	8
Birds. Old Dame Trot and her Comical Cat. The Railroad Alphabet. Parrots, Magpie, and Jackdaw. Puck and Peasblossom in London. Farmyard Alphabet. Dogs. Seaside Alphabet. Wild Animals. Each	0	12
Nelson & Sons' Books.—Comical Folks, their doings and jokes. Mister Fox. The Kitten Cousins. Sunny Days and Children's Ways. Alphabet of Nations. A Trip in a Ship. Pussy's Tea-party. Each ...	0	12
Warnes' large Picture Toy Books.—Horses. Cock Robin's Death and Burial. Dogs. Old Mother Hubbard. Each	0	12

FAMILY HERALD HANDY BOOKS. FOUR ANNAS EACH.
How to Carve &c. First steps in Chess. Manual of Music. Etiquette for Ladies. Etiquette for Gentlemen. How to Swim and how to Skate. How to Angle. How to Brew. How to Bake. How to play Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. How to play Billiards and Bagatelle. Hints on the Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage. How to play Draughts, Backgammon, and Dominoes. Hints on the Toilette. Croquet and Archery. How to play Cricket and Football. How to Pickle and Preserve.

PEN-MENDING MACHINES.

Mappin's—very superior...	10	0
Rogers's ditto	12	8
Silver Pencil Cases, with Letter Weighing Machine.	12	8

NEW MUSIC.
A large collection of the most recently published Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and other Dances, has just been received, which will be sold at net English cost for Cash only.

SONGS.

Come back to Erin. By V. Claribel	2	0
The Lady of Kienast Tower. By ditto. ...	2	0
You must Guess. By Alex. Reichardt ...	2	0
Wearin' o' the Green. By C. Hall	1	4
Speak if you Love Me. By Kenney	1	4
I have a little Fairy Boat. By F. Enoch ...	1	4
Why Forsaken. By C. H. French	1	4
The Old, Old Tale. By W. Hills	1	4
What are the Wild Waves Saying? By Carpenter...	1	8
Silently, Silently over the Sea. By J. Graham ...	1	4
Morning Dewdrops. By R. Paine	1	4
Bird of the Wilderness. By the Ettrick Shepherd...	1	4
The Sailor Boy's Mother. By F. Enoch ...	1	4
The Elf of the Rose. By B. S. Montgomery ...	1	4
Those Bright Eyes. By Scotson Clark ...	1	4
Merry Bird, Merry Bird. By F. Enoch ...	1	4
Star among the Flowers. By F. Enoch ...	1	4

FANTASIES, &c.

La Sonnambula. By W. Ganz	2	0
Lucia di Lammermoor. By W. Kuhe	2	0
Lucrezia Borgia. By Ditto	2	0
Le Jet d'Eau. By Sydney Smith... ...	2	0
The Blue Bells of Scotland—no words ...	2	0
La Harpe Eolienne. By S. Smith	2	0
Masaniello Ditto.	2	0
Martha. Ditto.	2	0
Sing, Birdie, Sing—Ganz's favorite song (no words).	1	8
Rule Britannia. By W. Kuhe	2	0
God save the Queen. By ditto	2	0

DANCE MUSIC.

Schottische—The Queen's. By Danielle ...	1	4
La Varsovianna, new dance. By H. Laurent ...	1	0
Polka Brillante—La Folie. By Leduc ...	1	0
——— En Poste. Ditto ...	1	4
Polka Mazurka—The Emmeline. By C. M. ...	1	4
——— Trebelli. By H. Roubier ...	1	8
Polka Fantasie—Esilda. By ditto ...	1	8
——— The Violet. By L. Duchesne ...	1	4
Polka Rouge et Noir. By L. Duchesne ...	1	8
——— Bow Bells. By F. Musgrave ...	1	8
——— Ko ko ri ko. (Chinese.) By Marriott ...	1	8
——— The Awfully Good. By Desormes...	1	8
——— The West End. By D'Albert ...	1	8
——— The Faust. By F. Wallerstein ...	1	8
——— The Mock Doctor	1	8
——— La Belle Helene. By Strauss ...	1	8
Galop—Polka Claribel. By E. Audibert ...	1	8
Galop, The United Service. By E. Audibert ...	1	8
——— Atlantic Telegraph. By H. Prince ...	1	8
——— Punch. By Cassidy	1	8
——— Assemblée. By D. Godfrey ...	1	8
——— The Argyle. By H. Laurent ...	1	8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey	1	8
——— The Troopers. By Waterson ...	1	8
——— The Grenadiers. By E. Sarkozy ...	1	8
——— Schubert's from Offenbach's Opera Orphée aux Enfers	1	8
——— Satanella. By H. Laurent ...	1	4
Quadrille, The Merry Kittens. By S. Glover ...	1	8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey	2	0
——— The Royal Alfred. By D. Godfrey ...	2	0
——— Merry Christmas. By Marriott ...	2	0
——— The Auber. By F. Musgrave ...	2	0
——— Claribel. By Burckhardt ...	2	0
——— L'Africaine. By C. Coote ...	2	0
——— Sicily. By D'Albert	2	0
——— La Belle Helene. By Strauss ...	2	0
——— The Colleen Aroon. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
——— The Jolly old Friends. By Desormes ...	2	0
——— The Harlequinade. By F. Godfrey ...	2	0
——— The Banting. By C. H. R. Marriott ...	2	0
——— Agnes Sorel. By A. Leduc	1	0

☞ *None of the above will be sent out "on inspection."*
27th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just landed *ex-Hannibal.*
A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.
Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.
One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.
One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.
One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre
Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.
Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*
Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.
A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.
A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.
Just received per last Overland Mail.
Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.
Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.
JUST UNPACKED.
A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.
A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.
Just Landed.
A few Iron, Carriage Lifter for Greasing, any kind of Carriages.
ALSO,
One second-hand single Horse, four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, and shaft.
One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.
ALSO,
Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz. Rs. 90
Do. [illegible] Do. 49
Do. [illegible] a Crown 30
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints... 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality... 40
Do. [illegible] ... 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co .. 36
Do. Fine [illegible] Brand a Crown ... 30
Do. [illegible] Brand a Crown Pints... 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co .. 36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown ... 30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ... 18
Do. Fine [illegible] ... 30
Do. Superior [illegible] ... 40
Sherry Pale, [illegible] ... 23
Do. Do. Yellow [illegible]
Do. Golden, [illegible]
Do. Green Seal [illegible]
Do. Vino Fino [illegible]
Do. Red Seal ... [illegible]
Do. Amontillado, Black [illegible]
Claret Light Capsule... [illegible]
Do. do. Pints... [illegible]
Do. Yellow Seal [illegible]
Do. Red Do. Pints [illegible]
Do. Do. Do. Quarts [illegible]
Port, Black Seal [illegible]
Brandy, Vieux Cognac... [illegible]
Do. Brand a Crown... [illegible]
Old Tom, Red Seal [illegible]
Dry Gin, Black Seal... [illegible]
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts... [illegible]
Do. Pints... [illegible]
N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prep[illegible] execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

FOR SALE, MOET'S and CHANDON'S first class CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen .... Rs. 40
Pints per 2 dozen.......................... Rs. 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne.........Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle .... do. do.
Hock ... . do. do.
Sherry .... do.
Port .... do.
Claret .... do. do.
Brandy .... do.
SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in	Case of.........	1	doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1	"
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
Do	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	"
BRANDY			1	"
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	"
Do.	(Larose)		3	"

EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Case.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.
Just arrived ex Rinaldo

				Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse..				40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"		do.		42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.		26
Do. do.	pints	do.		28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.		38
Do. do.	pints	do.		40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann				30
Hock		do.		30
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.		36
Johannisberg, choice		do.		36
Still Hochheim		do.		24
Hock, 1857		L. Meyer, Bass		24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon,..........	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valinay Burgundy	26
Just landed, ex Alma, from Bordeaux.	
Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras Canon	21
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	30
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter, ... Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.	

RHENISH WINES.

Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	12
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfrauennistch	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

Brandy Cognac..	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 1842.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA .... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad........ " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee .... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut .... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	...	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	...	"	"	"	30
Do. pale	...	"	"	"	25
Do. do.	...	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...		"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine		"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine		"	"	"	18
TENT WINE ...	...	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale ...	...	"	"	"	36
Do. do. ...	...	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands		"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		"	"	"	36
do.	....	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	....	"	qts.	"	31
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	....	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	....	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	....	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c. &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ... ...Rs.	31	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	41	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ... ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curagoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)... ...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
[illegible]ger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
[illegible]e Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
[illegible]p's by Friend.
[illegible] Cameron and Saunders and others.
[illegible] by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
[illegible]lin, double extra.
[illegible] by themselves.
do.
[illegible] *Stouts vary with the market and [illegible]whether for cash payments.*
[illegible]s on application.
[illegible]REACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rusks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.
To hand.
Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kincar's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's " "
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 " Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 " Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
" " with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay.................. { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .... { ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee............... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.
The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

Holloway's Pills.—When thousands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them from formidable diseases which had ruined health and threatened life, there can be no excuse for sufferers who refuse to try it. Holloway's Pills are peculiarly adapted for remedying all irregularities in the functions of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. These admirable Pills exert a strengthening and constringent effect on the animal fibre, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, invigorate the nerves, regulate the action of the liver, lungs, and heart, and beget good spirits. Such extended benefits were never before known to flow from a single source, but Professor Holloway only asks the invalid, however severely afflicted, to concede a trial and judge for himself.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, to close an account, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

Buck Skin Gloves.	19	doz.
Children's Woolen Boots	40	"
Broad and Narrow Ribbons	200	Rolls.
Men's Merino Socks.........	250	doz.
Superfine Mercantile Postcream laid Paper.........	74	Reams.
Queen's Letter Paper...	52	"
Satin Note Paper... ...	33	"
Graham's Port Wine	150	doz. quarts.
" "	200	" pints.
Ginger Wine	18	doz.
40 Cases Clay Pipes		
Tooth Brushes	100	doz.
Quills in Bundles	7,000	
2 and 3 light Argand Lamps.		

Also on the same date, a quantity of handsome Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Conversation and Reclining Couches, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Chairs, Tables, &c., Parian and Marble Statues, with Glass Domes, Hanging Argand, Table, and Globe Lamps, Iron Garden Seats and Chairs. A quantity of Trichinopoly Cheeroots, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.
Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.
Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.
A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 2, Meadow Street, a quantity of Office and Shop Fittings, consisting of Screens, Chairs, Back ground for use of Photographers, Cameras, Lenses, Sewing Machines, Punkah, Writing Desk, Tables for working Photography, Oil Paintings, Shelves, Glassdoor Cupboards, Looking-glass, Carpets, Coir Mattings, &c., &c.
May be seen on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant. JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 12th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

TO BE LET,
An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar Water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 12th May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TWIST.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., on account and risk of Tribhovun Cassiram, the first purchaser:—
R G / B } 5 Bales No. 20 Mule Twist.
M [R G] W—9 Bales No. 20 Mule Twist.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP ROPE, PAINT, IRON TANK, &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder, near the Chowkey,
A quantity of Hemp Rope of sizes.
A small parcel of Green Paint.
A lot of empty Iron Tanks.
A lot of old Stores.

SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Khan Bazaar, by order and in the godown of Shaik Lall Mohamed, on account and at the risk of Shaw Heerjee Bhimsee and Co:—
275 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Notice is hereby given, that Purshotum Muncharam, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April 1854, and made between Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry of the one part, and Govindram Bhawanee, the Agent of the said Purshotum Muncharam of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, at the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 12th day of May, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage or bungalow, stable, tenements, hereditaments and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14165 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the Estate of Soonabaee, the daughter of late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East side by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.
Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. or at the Office of the undersigned.
W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
18 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 " " Shirtings.
15 " " Jacconets.
16 " " T. Cloth.
17 " Mule Twist No. 30.
50 Dozens Exshaw's Claret.
29 " Robert Water's Quinine Wine.
A case of Woollen Carriage Rugs and Table Mats of various colours.
On account of the first purchaser, Morarjee Megjee:—
2 dozens Geneva Silver Watches.
AT 2 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of privately)
A delightful little self-driving Park Phaeton with a charming pair of Pegu Ponies, both docile and very swift, and set of silver plated Harness complete.
These may be seen any day between the hours of 10 and 4, by giving an hour's previous intimation of such wish.
An English-built Mail Phaeton nearly new, with a young strong high caste Arab Horse, 14, 3½ height with a set of plated mounted Harness.

SALE OF OOMRAVATTEE AKOTE COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Canjee Purbut & Co., by order of Chutoorbhoy Assaria, on account and at the risk of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—
25 Candies New Oomravattee Akote Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF OOMRAVATTEE AKOTE COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the Jutha of Messrs. Vurudman Poonsy & Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. James Sigg & Co.—
40 Candies New Oomravattee Akote Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire, Impulse,* and *Beatrice,* consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters.
N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot will be published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there
On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee;—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 12th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
1 Pair Chandiliers, 18 Light.
1 Pair Do. 24 do.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
1 Case Sarries.
87 Boxes Cherry Fruits.
40 " superior Rubin Red Champagne.
21 " " Cos des Tournel Claret.
156 " " Madeira.
50 " rich Morocco Leather.
6 " superior Hats.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th May 1866.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, a few bales of Twists, Saddlery, consisting of Saddles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Flower Vases, small Pictures in gilt frames.
About 80 pairs of English Leather Boots and Shoes, lot of Lasts, Boot Trees, Shoemakers' Tools, Glass Case, &c.
29 Bales 1420 Pieces of Grey Shirtings 8¼ lb.
10 " 500 " " " 7 lb.
30 " 9000 lb. 30 No. Mock Water Twist.
Orange Bitters imported direct from Holland, used as a delicious drink mixed with Wine, and also effectually, applied as a medicine in cases of Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, and similar diseases.
On account of Jamsetjee Eduljee, and by order of Joseph Maria Vaz:—
One new Palanquin shaped Shigram.
AT 1 P. M.
4 pair first-rate draught Buffaloes in good condition.
"Dash."—A large Dog, all black, a thoroughbred Retriever.
"Fanny," and "Punch,"—Two Sky Terriers.
A Chesnut Australian Mare, very quiet, and would make a good Buggy Mare.
One Sociable with a pair of large Australian Horses and Harness complete.
And any other Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SQUARE PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the modern and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., of F. MATHEW, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill; the same consists of a set of Straw Stem Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Claret do., with Plated Mountings, Fruit Dishes, Water Goglets, a handsome Green and Gold Dinner Set for 12, a Blue do., a handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, a White and Gilt Tea Set, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Stand, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Tea Set, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, a double-barrelled Rifle by J. Hollis and Sons in case, a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Camp and Round Dining Tables, carved Sideboard, Teapoys, Celeret, Diningroom Chairs, Hatstand, handsomely carved Blackwood Drawingroom, Circular, and Pier Tables, Conversation and Reclining Sofa, Easy, Priedieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Chiffonier, Music Stand and Stool, Work Table, Folding Screens, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Child's Cradle, a first-rate nearly new Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "C. H. Schroder," a plated three light Hanging Argand Lamp, Carpets, Pictures, single Hanging Lamps, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built Open Carriage, with enclosure, lamps, pole, &c., by "Kinder and McNaught."
A pair of fast-trotting Arab Carriage Horses.
An English-built Brougham.
A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.
A Cow and a Calf.
A set of double Harness, Riding Saddles, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previously.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.
Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th May 1866.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.,...................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq.....................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.......................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq...Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq......................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.................London.
William Hind, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq...................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq...... ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq..............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.......Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq................Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund..................... 465,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	d.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	1
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
30	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Brace Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............ " DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.